FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1838.

No. 11 Vol. XXIII.

Travels.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- No. 88. PARIS.

ne 27. Went to see the statuary and paint-in the Laure. These galleries have so often and minutely described, that I of the Louvre, which these galleries neet, at more than a quarter of a mile disperfect square, of about 400 feet. "The bounded is universally admired, and is said be the master-piece of a French architecte. The facade, which is of the Corinthian der is about 525 feet in length, and is divided rder is about 525 feet in length, and is divided into two peristyles, (circular ranges of columns.) and three avant corps. The principal gate is ecorated with eight double columns, crowned y a pediment, the cornices of which are comosed of two stones, each fifty-four feet in ength, by eight in breadth, and only eighteen aches in thickness. In front of this magnificant colonnade, a multitude of salesmen erect heir stalls, and display their articles. It is the mage of all the rest—grandeur and beggary, ide by side."

When you reach the main entrance to the your passports are very politely and you are admitted, not as in Lonisked for, and you are admitted, not as in London for half a crown, but with that inimitable french naivele, which so cheerfully throws open every public institution to your inspection. After pausing for a moment or two, to admire a sphynx, about twenty feet long, and if the finest Egyptian porphyry, lying in the ourt-yard, you enter the great halls on the first loor, which are appropriated exclusively to tatuary. These are ornamented with marble dilars, pilasters and mosaic, from the richest ers and mosaic, from the richest pillars, pilasters and mosaic, from the remest quarries of France and Italy. In one apart-ment, the mosaic floor, wrought into a great variety of pictures, so as to resemble beautiful paintings, excited our highest admiration. The statues are from Egypt, Greece and Italy; The statues are from Egypt, Greece and Italy; and some of them by sculptors of the first class. Hercules, Minerva, Apollo, Venus, and the Roman Emperors, with a vast number of other tatues, are there. Some of them, if not among he most perfect models in the world, are expussively fine. But while I could not help additionally the lift of the artists the perfect nudicions the till of the artists the perfect nudicions the state of the artists the perfect nudicions the state of the artists the perfect nudicions the state of the artists are perfect nudicions the artists are perfect number of the artists are perfect nu ring the skill of the artists, the perfect nudi-of all these groups, though not quite so in-sent as in the public gardens, struck me very pleasantly. Whence this great blot upon scent as in the public garriens, struck hie very npleasantly. Whence this great blot upon ational delicacy, in balls frequented by so any thousands, of all ages and of both sexes? Vill any one tell me, that the public taste de-ands it? How polluted and deprayed then use that public taste be! Is it necessary for the neonragement of the fine arts? Not one per-min a hundred visits this part of the Louvre onragement of the fine arts? Not one perstudent, or even as a connoisseur. And if re otherwise, how easily might arrange-is be made, for submitting the finest of

dels to their inspection, without exposing ery thing to the public gaze! From these silent abodes of marble deities and heroes, you ascend by two noble flights of airs, to the Gallery of Paintings; and here, you enter the door, you pause in mute as-Were I ever so much at liberty chinent. press upon the reader's time, a conscious-ss of my own inability to do anything like tice to this vast national collection, would train me from attempting to describe it. t just imagine yourself standing at one end a superb hall, under a lofty ceiling, and look-down through successive arches and ben polished marble pilasters 1500 feet, or een potshed marble pilasters 1900 teet, or arly a third of an English mile—both sides ing covered, to the height of from the entry to irty feet, with paintings from the French, dian and Flemish schools. Think of pass-2 slowly down upon one side of the galiery, of then returning upon the other, till you have oked at 1200 paintings, many of them from to nine varie square, and you will get a sort to nine yards square, and you will get a sort bewildered conception of the Louvre, lough I was there more than once, and lin-red long, I cannot tell you what I saw—the adscapes, the historical pieces, the mytholoal and other creations of genius and fancy, sent such an infinite variety of pictures to eye, and such a chaos of bright and terrify-visions to the imagination. There is much g visions to the imagination. to complain of here, on the score of nudithan in the gallery of the Luxembourg— ill, there is more than enough to shock the go of modesty at every step. While one can-but admire that enlightened and liberal sit of the fives every young artist free ac-ss to this immense collection, for the purpose copying as well as studying the finest paintigs, it is repulsive, it is painful, to see young males, sitting with their canvass, brushes and allets, before pictures, on which their eyes aght never to rest for a single moment. In nght never to rest for a single moment. ne of my visits, I took notice of several, who pere actually copying such pieces, among the orty or fitty other young tyros, then in the gal-ery. Whatever skill in sketching and paintmay be thus acquired, it is purchased at an initely dear rate

In retiring from the Louvre, if you have ime to spare, you may pass at once into the Gardens of the Tuileries, just in front of the Palace, and view that wast pile of regal splen-lor and frightful revolutionary tragedies at your leisure. It is a thousand feet, (more than furlewed.) t furlong and a half,) in length, and though our things of the state of the state of the or four orders of architecture, is a magnificent pile. I visited these gardens again and again, morning, noon and evening, always sure of meeting with something new to admire. They form an oblong square of about sizty acres—serfectly level—extending from the palace on the east, to the place of Concord on the west laving the magnificent street of Rivoli on the orth, and the broad quays of the Tuileries on he south. They are laid out in the true south. The style o French style of ornamental gardening, which lisplays much more of art in her prim and courtly drapery, than of nature in her free, ro-mantic luxuriance. The grounds nearest to the palace are covered with flowers and shrubry, interspersed with fountains and fish-nds, intersected by fine graveled walks and orned with statuary. Adorned, did I say? Disgraced is a much more appropriate epithet.
What reason in the world can there be for seting up men and women in the most public degaure grounds of a vast metropolis, though of the most beautiful marble, and from the chisels of the most celebrated masters, without much as a fig leaf to cover their nakedness? onless, that I never in my life felt so strong-empted to make war upon any one of the earts, as I did to burl these wanton intruders from their pedestals; and if they strike other strangers as they did me, they are far more indebted to the vigilance of the police for their safety, than to the skill of the artists,

ose names they are intended to immortal-I might go on to describe the long avenue of ce, towards those majestic lindens which ad-

time be brought to a close, I hasten to other topics.

June 28. Took a half hourly omnibus for Pere Lachaise, which is a very large cemetery lying just without the walls on the east side of the city. For the distance of half a mile, before you reach the gate, the street is lined on both sides with stone cutters' shops, about which you will see monuments of every conceivable model, from the tall pyramid and showy urn down to the humblest slab, together with an immense number of funeral garlands hung out and waiting for purchasers. This with an immense number of funeral garlands hung out and writing for purchasers. This cometery, which is upon a commanding slope, facing and overlooking the city, is so thickly set and so darkly shaded with cypress and other evergreens, that it is difficult to get any correct idea of its extent. I think it is not quite so large as Mount Auburn, and certainly the natural make of the ground is not half so undulating and romantic. But in other respects it is far more interesting to the traveller. It is is far more interesting to the traveller. It is already so thickly set with marble, that there is hardly room for any more, and it would be difficult to find two monuments alike, among all the thousands that arrest your attention.
You might wander and meditate for days and weeks in the deeply shaded mazes of this great field of death, and still meet with something which you had not observed before. And it is

exceedingly affecting to see mothers and sis-ters, some kneeling upon the graves of their dear ones, before the little chapels and crucidear ones, before the little chapels and cruci-fixes which affection and superstition have erected; others planting and watering flowers in these sacred enclosures; and others hanging fresh garlands upon the marble which points out the resting places of dust and nothingness. What sudden and admonitory transitions! Now you are in the heart of Paris, walking in the gardens of the Tuileries, or sauntering along the Boulevards, where all is health, and bustle, and pleasure; and in half an hour, you are lost in the dark cypress labyrinths of Pere Lachaise, where, "their pomp is brought down to the grave, and the noise of their viols" where, under a few shovel fulls of earth, all distinctions find one common level; and where uncounted multitudes are silently gathering together, to await the last summons. Anon you emerge from this vast and gloomy domain of the king of terrors, and in a few moments are borne along by the tide of life, business and pleasure, as if it would never ebb. But it will ebb, and you hear a voice—" Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might: for

there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest."

June 29. I could not persuade myself to leave Paris, without visiting the Hospital of Invalids, which is finely situated in the south west quarter of the city, about half a mile from the Seine, directly opposite to the Champs Elysees, and within musket shot both of the Champs de Mars and the Ecole Militaire. is a magnificent establishment. In some respects it even surpasses Greenwich Hospital. The buildings are more extensive, covering with their quadrangles and gardens no less than seventeen acres. There is no other institution, of which the French people are so proud, especially in time of war, as of this vast palace of invalid officers and soldiers. The dome, which rises from the centre, towers in glittering majesty over the establishment, and is the finest in Paris. As it is so conspicuous from all parts of the city, and is the only one that is gilt, the question often arose in my mind, how it happened. O, said a gyntleman, of whom I at length inquired, when Napoleon returned to Paris, after one of his great reverses, towards the close of his reign, and the murmurs of the people began to reach his ears, he said, Go gild the dome of the Invalids: an expedient which showed how perfectly he understood the French character. It was done, and the streets

r rench character. It was done, and the streets resounded again with Vire le Empereur! We approached the hospital through the explanade, which extends quite down to the bank of the river, and affords a fine view of its noble front. From the explanade, you enter the yard by a lofty gateway, of perpendicular bars of iron, gilt at the top, and picketed. The yard is deep, and as you advance up the wide gravelet. deep, and as you advance up the wide graveled walk, your attention is arrested on both sides by beautiful graperies and flower gardens, with neat little summer houses, all exhibiting the taste and care of the invalids to fine advantage Between three and four thousand of them were there, including three hundred officers, fed and clothed at the public expense, and enjoying all the comforts that such an institution can af-ford. A tall grenadier, who had lost an arm at the battle of Marengo, very politely offered to conduct us through the buildings and grounds, and to show us whatever he thought would be most interesting to foreign travellers. The chapel, which, including the dome, is 450 feet long, is truly magnificent; and whoever can stand under the dome itself, and look up,

and not be filled with admiration and awe, must be entirely destitute of these elevating emo-tions. It is 200 feet high, and the whole hemisphere is covered with fine paintings. From the dome to the top of the cross, it is 120 -feet. We looked into the kitchen, where every thing is admirably arranged and fitted up, and thing is admirably arranged and fitted up, and as we passed through the halls, the tables were just spread for dinner. The officers have a very large hall to themselves, and the plate on which they dine is solid silver. But after all, the Hospital of Invalids is a melancholy place. They may sit and talk of the battle fields, where their limbs were shattered and their blood was poured out for the glory of France, and of their adored Emperor, and they may look up with pride to the gilded dome that proclaims a nation's gratitude; but what a poor look up with pride to the gilded dome that pro-claims a nation's gratitude; but what a poor compensation is all this glory and magnificence, for the loss of a thousand limbs and eyes, in those murderous battles! The heart sickens at the sight of so many nutilated and suffering victims of that cruel ambition, which the blood of millions could never satiate.

From the Hospital of Invalids, went to the Champ de Mars, the great military parade of Paris. It is as level as the surface of a lake; Paris. It is as level as the surface of a lake; as hard as a Mc Adamised road; flanked with double avenues of majestic trees, and affording ample room for the evolutions of a great army Crossed the bridge of Jens, and ascended the hill, from which I had a fine view of the Seine, the quays, and all the more prominent build-ings in the southern parts of the city. Passed the barriers, and being entirely alone, directed my steps leisurely towards Napoleon's Trium-phal Arch, which rises in solitary grandeur at the head of the Neuilly avenue, as you enter ards those majestic lindens which ad-it were to meet them, from the inter-vista of Neuilly. I might notice the ground, it is seen at a great distance, and

gardens, and mention the ten thousand chairs, (I believe this is the exact number,) that are found in this single enclosure, and speak of the vast number of lofty shade trees, which wave over thirty acres of ground, as naked and as hard as the beaten path, and of the little grassy spots, that here and there relieve the eye; of the ever shifting crowds that saunter and gossip and read the news here, from morning till night, and of the bands of music, which play in front of the palace in the evening twilight of every fine summer's day; but as I am sure the readers of the Observer will remember the encouragement, that these numbers will some time be brought to a close, I hasten to other topics.

June 28, Took a half hourly omnibus for Pere Lachaise, which is a very large cemetery lying just without the walls on the east side of the city. For the distance of half a mile, before you reach the gate, the street is lined on both sides with stone cutters' shops, about which you will see monuments of every concivable model, from the tail pyramid and showy urn down to the humblest slab, together with an immense number of funeral garlands hung out and waiting for purchasers. This

three hundred pieces of cannon, taken at the battles of Ulm and Austerlitz. These plates are about three feet in length, spirally matchet together from the base to the entablature, and covered with bas-relief figures of officers and soldiers; of cavalry and infantry; of cannon and standards; of victory and pursuit. On the summit was placed the statue of Napoleon, in his favorite military dress, grasping the impe-rial sceptre. After his fall and the return of the Bourbons, this statue was with great labor and difficulty taken down. It is said that while the difficulty taken down. It is said that while the allied armies held possession of Paris, after the battle of Waterloo, Marshal Blucher ordered his sappers and miners to demolish this proud and magnificent monument, and that they were only prevented by the interference of the Duke of Wellington.

Soon after the revolution of 1830, which

of Wellington.

Soon after the revolution of 1830, which drove Charles X. into exile, and placed Louis Philippe on the throne, the statue of Bonaparte was taken from the rubbish where it had lain for more than fifteen years, and restored to its high pedestal, where it still remains. What new political convulsion may again shake it down, we know not; but it seems to me, that even the enemies of that great military chieftain must allow that as a matter of national taste, it ought to be left in undisturbed possession of the place which it now occupies.

Napoleon Bonaparte! I was often ready to exclaim, when from different quarters of the city, my eye caught a glimpse of his statue.

city, my eye caught a glimpse of his statue, thus proudly enthroned. Wonderful man-sprung as it were from nothing out of the sea-while yet a boy, the pride of one of the first military academies in the world—when a mere military academies in the world—when a mere lieutenant of artillery, a thunderbolt that struck every thing at which it was aimed and killed whomsoever it smote—the conqueror of Italy—the leveller of the Alps—the very personification of Mars on his victorious car in a hundred battles—a man of vast capacity, boundless ambition, and a marble heart—scarcely less distinguished as a structure of the second control of the distinguished as a statesman than as a warrio —at once an Emperor and an active member of the National Institute—adored by his sol-diers to the very last, though most cruelly lav-ish of their blood—the arbiter of all western Europe and the terror of the whole civilized surple and the terror of the whole civilized world; but intoxicated with the blood of slaughtered millions, and led on to his destiny by an unseen and righteous Providence, scorch-ed by the fires of Moscow—conquered by the first blasts of a Russian winter—exited to Elon—again on the imperial throne, just long mough to be taken up by the whirlwind that swept over the field of Waterloo, and to be dashed down upon the top of a barren rock in the midst of the ocean! How wonderful—how uch more like the vagaries of a troubled and gorgeous dream, in the delirium of a burning

ever, than like true history! What a lesson to all future conquerors and wholesale destroyers of mankind? What a chapter in the annals of human ambition and slaughter! What a commentary upon the le

Religious.

TO ZION'S PILGRIMS.

My Dear Readers,-The writer is a strange to many of you; but to some of you he is known. He has labored amongst you, and trusts that by the grace of God, he has been useful to some Yes, he entertains the pleasing hope that he shall enjoy with you the delights of our great Saviour's banqueting house, whilst his banner over us will be love.—We are on our

journey to that home,—sweet home!

Dear brethren, some of us have sorrow now, but then we shall have joy. The pathway up thither, it is true, is very parrow, and in pas sing along we sometimes sing and sometime hang our harps upon the willows; yet the pro-pect before us makes us willing to endure some

ittle inconveniences on our journey.

ttle inconveniences on our journey.

Brethren, let us not give it up, but be of good cheer,—the way is not long. It may see so, but soon we shall finish our journey;—soo we shall see the golden gates swing back, and then we will enter the new city; and there our troubles will all be forgotten amidst the de-lights of an ever verdant spring of bliss. Come then, let us not be weary;—let us direct our eyes upward. How much is there to attract us with magnetic constancy! There are some of our best friends, with whom we spent our happiest days on earth. They all would say to us, dear brethren and friends in the patience of Jesus, don't become faint, you will soon be with us.—There are some of our dear little ones. O, the sweet little cherubs?—how happy they are;—how they rejoice and with what anxiety they wait for their parents to come up thither through the "much tribulation" from which they were so early removed? And there too, are brothers and sisters, and parents. O do you not think they are willing to hail our deliverance from this "wilderness-world," and to welcome us home? And there too is our dear Jesus, in the midst of the throne. O how plensant it will be to be with him;—to enjoy his society; to hear his words falling with sweet melody upon the ravished ear, and to realize them burning in the heart! To be with him will be far better; to behold his glo-ry will be glory, and to be like him will be perfection. O brethren, what a heaven we shall have; free from sorrow and filled with joy.—Nothing that destroys, or injures, or mars shall enter there;—nothing can "unparadise the realms of bliss."

The writer would inquire, dear brethren, how it is with you? Are you tending upwards in your course? You know our time is becoming shorter, and soon we shall be called hence. How often are we not reminded of this fact by the removal of our dear friends? O how this should impress us! Friends, how is it with your lamps; are they kept well trimmed?—have you a good supply of the oil of grace?—Are your loins girt about?—The bridegroom is coming,—do your daily prepare to go out, out of the body—out of this world to meet arming promenades upon the walls of these proudly bears in deep sculpture, Australitz, When Eather would enter in the pre-

sence of the lord (the king) she put on her roy-al apparel and stood in the inner court of the king, and she obtained favor in his sight, and was permitted to touch the top of the golden

king, and she obtained favor in his sight, and was permitted to touch the top of the golden sceptre. Are you who hope to stand in the inner court of your King (the Lord Jesus.) and hope to find favor in his sight, daily putting on the royal garments of holiness and love? O, dear brethren, let us not forget that this is the garment that becometh his habitation. Without it we shall not find favor;—shall not be permitted to touch the top of his sceptre. The time is short; he will soon be here. Hark! the voice of preparation hath gone forth: "Be the latter of the property."

But the eye of some may perchance fall upon these lines who are sleeping and slumbering.—To you we would say, arise and go along with those who are called, for their company "will do you good;"—they are going to the land of promise. O ye sleepers in Zion, arise!—Is this a time to sleep? Behold ye careless ones,—ye Laodicean professors;—the Lord hath a controversy with you; for you have forsaken your first love. Repent therefore, before he removes your light, and ye dwell in utter darkness. How long shall he bear with your remissness and paralyzing coldness? Should he come and find you thus, how great your confusion;—how deep your disgrace? Have you not had folding of your arms long enough? Behold how far the day has advanced! And he is coming and will not tarry, but the just shall live by faith. Look at your garments, they are not trimmed; your oil, the supply is not sufficient: shall live by faith. Look at your garments, they are not white;—your lamps, they are not trimmed; your oil, the supply is not sufficient; your light, it has gone out. O how I tremble for you, my dear readers, should you be found in this state when your Lord cometh! I say again, arise,—arise,—Arise;—with importunity, I say ARISE and come away. Break the spell;—shake off your slumbers, or you may soon open your sext in company with the sich soon open your eyes in company with the rich man. Must I leave you in your deep sleep?— will you not awake to a sense of your danger man. will you not awake to a sense of your sanger, and be aroused to active preparation? I tell you, you shall not always lie in the arms of your false security;—you will hear a voice that will awaken you; but alas! it may be to witness your ruin and confusion forever! O we beg of you, take warning, that you may save your life and enter with the righteous into the

SPIRITUAL RELIGION.

bright mansion of ETERNAL DAY. NEHEMIAH.

"In the lust day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried; If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink. He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water." [But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive, for the Holy Ghost was not yet given because that Jesus was not yet glorified.]—John 7, 37-39.

If this last verse means anything, it means that in the full developement of the gospel, a communication of the Holy Spirit and corres-

that in the full developement of the gospel, a communication of the Holy Spirit and corresponding results were to be expected, which had not been realized under the Old dispensation.

What these unaccustomed results were, is an interesting inquiry for us at the present day; for the Holy Spirit came into the world that he might abide here forever.

This new communication of the Spirit, could not be the exertion of his sanctiving agency uncetty, for that was fell by the Old Testament saints as well as by those of the Christian dispensation. Thus David prays; take not thy Holy Spirit from mr. See also Isainb \$7, 15. Neither does the description given of its effects in the verse quoted above, (and it is only by effects that we can know of the extent of spiritual agency,) seem to be answered by supspiritual agency,) seem to be answered by sup-posing a great increase of this sanctifying agen-cy, to the degree to which it was formerly ex-

erted. Some deeper and more powerful and elevating operations of the Spirit, seem to be intended by the promise of our Lord.
What then were these effects? This question may be best answered by reference to examples. Every attentive reader of religious bi-ography must have observed in the lives of ography must have observed in the lives of Bishop Leighton, David Brainerd, Whit-field, Dr. Payson, and I may add, J. B. Taylor, a peculiarity of Christian character not com-monly exhibited. These persons enjoyed a kind of apprehension of the Divine presence and glory, and a deep, and holy, and spontane-ous rising of the soul to Heavenly things, which was the secret of their great influence, and the mark by which they are distinguished from the great mass of Christian professors of

ese persons and such as these only, I am the promise with which this article is headed. professors are no doubt the true disci-of Christ, and have the Spirit dwelling in ples of Christ, and have the Spirit dwelling in them, but do not attain unto the full privileges eye. The rooms, the doors, the wainscotting, were the same as he had seen them in his childersons as have been first referred to, that can be properly called spiritual religion as distin-guished from the religion which most generally

prevails, and as being a full developement of the power of Christianity. If I mistake not this is a subject of vast importance. These remarks are thrown out as a spark which may chance to fall where it "a spark which may chance to last Cache
will kindle." If they should seem worthy of
publication, more may be offered hereafter upon
the same subject.
D. L.

From the New York Observer. THE BLESSING.

Perhaps the most solemn, impressive and beautiful part of the services of the sanctuary is, what is generally called "the blessing"— when, after the offerings of prayer and praise, and the preaching of the word, all the congre-

and the breating of the word, at the congregation arise to seek and to receive—

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—pardon for the sins of omission or commission during the service, and for all sins, that they might have His intercession, the Comforter which He promised to send, and the graces of His spirit.

His spirit:

The Love of God—that through the grace
of Christ, He would own them as children, accept of their persons and services, their thanks-givings and praises, that he would bearken to and answer their prayers, and that he would follow what had been said and done with His

The communion of the Holy Spirit, to comfort them, to increase their spiritual growth in knowledge and in grace, to keep them from temptation, to deliver them from the evil that

temptation, to deliver them from the evil that is in the world, the snares of the adversary, and the deceitfulness of their own hearts, to go with them from the house of God, to guide and protect them, and to work in them "to will and to do what may be pleasing in His sight."

The Blessing has been a part of the service in every age of the church. When the church was confined to one family, the blessing of the patriarchs was held in high estimation. The last public act of Moses was "the blessing, wherewith Moses, the man of God, blessed the children of Israel." Deut. xxxiii, 1. Solomon, after his prayer at the dedication of the mon, after his prayer at the dedication of the temple (1st Kings viii, 54,) "arose from be-fore the altar of the Lord, from kneeling on fore the altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven.

And he stood and blessed all the congregation of Israel with a loud voice, saying:" "the Lord of our God be with us, as he was with our fathers. Let him not leave us nor forsake us, that he may incline our hearts unto him, to walk in all his ways and to keep his commandments," &c. In Deut. x. 8, it reads, "The Lord separated the tribe of Levi, to minister unto him, and to biess in his name;" and in Numbers, vi. 22-27, it is recorded that the Lord spake unto Moses, to tell Aaron and his sons to bless the children of Israel, directed how to bless them, and added, "and I will bless them." Nearly all the Epistles of the Apostles not only end with, but most of them begin with a blessing. And it is a delightful thought, that the last act of our God and Saviour, when on the earth, was to bless: "And our fathers. Let him not leave us nor forsake mought, that the last act of our God and Saviour, when on the earth, was to bless: "And he lifted up his hands and blessed them, and it came to pass while he blessed them, he was parted from them and carried up into heaven."

Luke xxiv. 50, 51.

It is to be represented the same and carried up into heaven."

Luke xxiv. 50, 51.

It is to be regretted that the blessing of the pastor, which God has promised to follow with his blessing, is held in so little estimation; and that, many Christians, whilst it is given, will be seen attending to their hats, shawls, gloves, &c. instead of seeking the blessing, not only for themselves, but for the congregation with which they have been worshipping.

Will not ministers warn their flocks to be-

ware of this sin, and instruct them what may be had through "the Blessing?" S. be had through

THE GRANDMOTHER OF SAMUEL J. MILLS [Furnished by a Pastor.]

"I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and in thy mother Eunice, and I am persuaded that in thee also."

In the summer and autumn of 1822, the writer of this brief sketch spent a few weeks as an occasional supply of the pulpit, in the town of Kent, in Connecticut. It was during an interesting period of religious feeling in the place. The children of God had, to some extent, been revived; and a little band had come forward and an account of the band had come forward and are supply to the bar. forward and consecrated themselves to the best of masters. This special interest in religion among that people, led the venerable SAMUEL J. MILLS, (father of the missionary of that name,) then upon the borders of eighty, to revisit the place of his nativity, and spend a few weeks there, with more than ordinary pleasure weeks there, with more than ordinary pleasure to himself, and profit to his numerous relatives and acquaintance. Proof was apparent that the bodily and intellectual powers were on the decay, and equal proof too, that the "inward man was renewed day by day." Occasionally, when some favorite topic was introduced in conversation, and especially at a religious conference, where he was eminently at home, there would be a kindling up of youthful sprightliness, there would be enlarged and videonceptions; illustrations from striking and apposite stories, would be poured forth with the little and the strikes. The great striking and apposite stories, would be poured forth with thrilling eloquence, all inimitable. The great doctrines of the gospel—those which stain all human pride, which magnify free sovereign grace, and give all the glory of every sinner's salvation to Him who is worthy to have every crown cast at his feet,—were themes on which he loved most to linger. When to others the resources of every mind seemed exhausted, and no new thought could be suggested, some mine would be opened by him who had dug deeper, displaying treasures still more precious.

One lovely autumnal morning, he asked me to walk with him. He directed his way towards an antiquated mansion, with a slow step and unusually thoughtful countenance, and approached and surveyed the dwelling. It was the home of his childhood, his father's and his mother's home. While standing but a few steps from the threshhold, he related the circonstance of his father's death. He was drowned in the Housatonic, which pursues its way, in most lovely variety, of silence, or gen-tle murmur, of circuitous movement and noisy roar, through a very narrow vale among the mountains. The father left his family to secure some timber on the banks of that river, exposed to be swept away by a spring flood, and returned no more. It was while this son was but a child of the age of four or five years, that this event occurred. Very faint were the recollections of his father's looks, or of his counsels. But the remembrance of the sight of the corpse, the funeral, the appearance and conversation of the widowed mother soon after, were fresh in his memory.

A knock at the door brought the lady of the

house to answer the inquiry, "may we come in?" We were made welcome. The aged visitant immediately announced his object; that he had "come to see where his father and mother lived," and desired permission to go into some of the apartments. Every thing was hood, more than seventy years before. On entering the room which had been their common sitting room, his emotions deepened. He pointed out the very place where his mother, the morning after the family had seen its head laid is the second of the results of the second o laid in the grave, was seated in her arm-chair, when she called the little group of three sons to her side, read the scriptures with them, and then kneeled to commit herself and her children to the God of the widow and the fatherdren to the God of the widow and the lather-less. "There she sait," when, placing her hand upon my head, she said, with peculiar cheerfulness, "Sammy, my dear son, you now have no earthly father, but repent of your sins, and believe in Christ, then God will be your Exchange."

The venerable man desired permission to vis it the chambers; and a slow and laborious step brought him to the top of the stairs. On open-ing the door to one of the rooms, he said, here my mother led me one day, and after having prayed with me, with inexpressible earnest-ness and tenderness she said, "Sammy, you must come here every day while you live in this house, and shut the door and fasten it, then kneel down and pray to your Father in heaven." She had assigned one chamber to my brother John, and another to Edmund, with similar directions. He added, that "the interest she manifested in this, the kindness of her manper, and the solemn, earnest and decided tone of voice with which the expressions were uttered, made an impression on my memory never to be effaced."

never to be effaced."

On retiring from the scene of these early recollections, he related the following story of
his mother: "One Sabbath, soon after she
was written a widow, while sitting in the house of God, with her three sons in the pew, while the minister was preaching, she was over-whelmned with a flood of tears, by emotions which struggled for utterance. The minister whelmned with a flood of tears, by emotions which struggled for utterance. The minister paused. A good deacon stepped into the pew, and kindly endeavored to soothe what he supposed to be her excessive grief. "O," she exclaimed, "these are not tears of sorrow, but of joy. I came here with my heart filled brim full of gratitude and love, from contemplations on the character and government of God, and his great goodness to me. Our minister spake of Jesus, and my cup ran over."

Such was the mother of the Rev. Edmund Mills, of Sutton, Mass. and of the Rev. S. J.

Whole No. 1158.

Mills of Torringford, Ct. Such was the grand-mother of the Rev. S. J. Mills, the missionary, the friend of the African. Mothers, would you exert an influence that may so bless the world and have an influence after you have gone to heaven? Love Jesus, speak of Jesus to your little ones, be at the mercy-seat as supplimats for them, and with them. Remind them of the time and the place, and the circumstances of heir own personal duties to Jesus.
[Pastor's Journal.

Sabbath Schools.

For the Boston Recorder. LETTER II.

Why does the American S. S. Union want an agent in New England?

We send our agent into New England to collect money for what? To furnish books? No; our books pay their own expenses. What then? to pay rent, taxes, borrowed money, losses? No; our business operations sustain themselves. What then? Why to pay the losses? No; our business operations sustain themselves. What then? Why to pay the salaries and expenses of our missionaries. And what are our missionaries doing? Why, they are establishing schools in destitute places in the Western, Southern and Middle States; they are introducing the blessings of the gospel among the thousands of children and youth in sections of the country where the church, which adorns and blesses almost every village in New England has never yet been built; where the weekly ministrations of the gospel, in New England has never yet been built; where the weekly ministrations of the gospel, so generally enjoyed in New England, are scarcely known; where the influences of the Sabbath, the social prayer meeting and the daily offering of sacrifice at the family altar, which are so widely shed forth on the people of New England, are but feebly, if at all, felt. But, say some, is there any permanent advantage in establishing Sabbath Schools in such places? Are they not almost sure to fail without the sustaining power of the organized

without the sustaining power of the organized church, the stated ministry, and an intelligent community from which to obtain officers and teachers? On this point there seems to be some misapprehension. It cannot be denied that many schools which have been opened in such neighborhoods have for various reasons soon closed. In some cases the missionary may have relied too much upon promises made under a transient excitement, and in others he may have been in error respecting the compe-tency of those to whom he has entrusted the care of a feeble school. But we have most conclusive evidence, that fifty schools have been established and continued for years, and for aught we know are now diffusing light and knowledge far and wide, where five have, for any cause, been abandoned. I might fill a side of your paper with extracts from letters which would fully justify this statement, and some of which conclusively prove that the Sabbath School, so far from depending on pastors and organized churches for its existence, has often proved itself, their most happy and successful pioneer. The little room in which the misy first collected and arranged the mate-if the school, has proved the nursery of a flourishing church, with its spacious house of worship and all the blessings and privileges of the stated ministry. When our limited means of sustaining missionary operations, and the disadvantages under which they are prosecuted are considered, I think no man will say that

Your contributions are asked then, not to ustain an enterprise of doubtful or partial utili-y—but one whose fruits are, to say the least, as certain, as obvious and as abundant as the

as certain, as obvious and as ununum as the fruits of any enterprise of religious benevo-lence which you cherish.

Our Society enjoys the general confidence of Western and Southern communities—Our pe-culiar organization gives us ready access to neighborhoods where a union of denomina-tions is necessary to sustain even one school— and our reading books and books of instruction and our reading books and books of instruction are there cordially received. Such advantages are there cordially received. Such advantages cannot be enjoyed by any local or denominational society. It is obvious therefore that we have a distinct, specific and very important subject to present to the churches and benevolent men of New England—and one in which I am sure they will be deeply interested. To present this subject to you, as it should be done, instead of one agent for all New England we might rather place one in each of your States—and they would all find constant and appropriate employment. But in these times and with such a multiplicity of kindred objects with such a multiplicity of kindred objects

before you, we must content ourselves with one.

From what I have said it appears that the idea of accomplishing our object by means of, or in connection with, any local agency, is as inadmissible as the employment of one and the same agent to procure funds for both domestic and foreign missions;-for these objects are tinct in their character ings, than are those which we seek to accom-plish from those that are contemplated by any

We have another and very important sub-ject to present to our fellow citizens in New England.

England.

Among our publications there are many which are highly entertaining and instructive, and being pervaded with the spirit of our holy religion, are calculated to improve at once the mind and the heart. Our biographics, travels, sketches of foreign scenery and manners, and illustrations of history, ancient and modern, form together a very valuable library for young people, for families and for private and public schools, as well as for Sabbath Schools. chools, as well as for Sabbath Schools

At the solicitation of several wise and good men, not a few of whom reside in New Eng-land, we have selected one hundred and twenland, we have selected one hundred and twenty volumes of this class, and are now printing an edition on uniform paper, to be bound in uniform style, and put up in neat cases, with lock and key and all necessary fastenings, together with fifty catalogues, in which each book is particularly described and numbered, and we agree to deliver the same at our Depository in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Cincipation 2,33, which is shout twenty. pository in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Cincinnati, at \$33, which is about twenty-seven cents a volume, including all the expenses of case and outer box, catalogues, &c. I must advert to this subject again, and in the mean time I send you a few catalogues that you and your friends may judge of the collection.

I have already alluded to the general char-I have already alluded to the general conrector of these books, and there are possibly one or more persons in a majority of the School Districts in New England, who will School Districts in New England, who will not subscribe to all the sentiments they incul-cate. The existence of a God, the inspiration of the Scriptures, a future state of retribution, are facts which some men deny—and strange as it may seem, the inculcation of these doctrines is by many called Sectorism, and the book which inculcates them is called a Sectorian book. I do not understand the term to apply to these cases; but he this as it may, I take it that every school district in New Eng-land, has a right to buy this or any other library, and put it up in the school room for the use of the school children. Neither the Legislature nor the Board of Education can control a district in this matter, so long as the law au-

THE ARK.

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E PROOF SAFES. ODIORNE, 123 Milk street, to FIRE PROOF SAFES, for

steaton Safe was surrounded te street, floston, and remain-

thorizes the raising of money for this purpose, or so long as the district may see it in any other lawful way to obtain possession of it. Each district, is so far, an independent government. If I am a Universalist or a Free may you resident in the district, I may vote of the books, and may remove my children from the school, rather than have them instructed in such sentiments; or I may prohibit them to read or bring them home; but so long as the missing of the missing the district. them to cead or bring them bonne; but so long as the majority of the voters in the district see fit to keep the books there, so long I must submit. Whenever I can bring a majority of the district to think with me, we will turn the school committee and the library out of the house together, and put in such a committee and such books as we prefer.

But a very important and most interesting subject still remains for our agent to present to you, in its various and indefinite bearing, upon the interests of many millions of our race.

the interests of many millions of our race allude to the use of our books in the pro allude to the use of our books in the present form at the mission stations, or translated into various languages of the nations where our missionaries are or may be labering. We have a volume of correspondence on this subject, every sentence of which is filled with evidence of the utility of our books and elementary publications to these brethren. Already some thirty or forty of them have been translated, and are now preparing for the press, and the children and youth of France, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, India, Burmah, and many of the Islands of the Sea, have access, through the labors of our Society, to those blessed and glorious truths of divine revelation, sed and glorious truths of divine revelation which are to the children of New England a familiar as househould words. The brigh prospects of great usefulness in this department of our operations which open before us, our agent is to make known to you, and so far as he may be able to excite your sympathy and confidence, so far we shall hope to share in

FREDERICK A. PACKARD, Ed. of the Pub. of A. S. S. March 3, 1838.

Intelligence.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Mass.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The town of South Hadley has not witnessed a season like the present for many years. I attended a meeting there last Monday evening. Hundreds were present, and the solemn still-ness, the carnest look, the silent tear, and oc-casionally the half stifled sob, told plainly that the Holy Ghost was there. A large number are indulging hope, and a larger number are in an anxious state. A few Sabbaths since, eighty were added to the church in Williamsburg. The Churches at Cummington, at Whately, at Hatfield, at Granby, and at Belchertown, are now receiving the gentle showers of divine grace. The same remark may be made in re-lation to other churches connected with the Hampshire Association. The Hampden Asso-ciation held its last meeting in Springfield The same remark may be made in re Chickopee parish,) during the present week of the churches connected with that body, there is a very interesting state of things The church where they held their meeting is one of these. I preached there last Tuesday evening, and though the weather was stormy, the house was crowded, and there was much of that "awful stillness" apparent, which indicates the presence of the Holy Spirit. But the most powerful revival now in existence in this county is in Monson. It will rejoice your heart, to learn that the venerable Dr. Ely is again witnessing astonishing displays of divine grace and mercy among the people of his charge. For more than thirty years this excel-lent man has faithfully preached the gospel to that people, and many hundreds during this pe have through his instrumentality be his reward in heaven, the great Head of the church, is permitting him to reap another rich and glorious harvest of souls, and gather it in-to the garner of his Lord. All the revivals in this vicinity are characterized by stillness; very few extraordinary means have been used, and on the whole, they are more like old fash-ioned revivals, than any thing I have witnessed

CUMBERLAND PRESENTERIANS.—In many sections of the church, gracious outpourings of the Holy Spirit are still being experienced. The church of Huntsville, Alabama, has been in a very escouraging condition; since the meeting of the Tennessee Presbytery, many have been added unto it, who it is honed will hold. n added unto it, who it is hoped will hold out faithful

e church in Uniontown, Pa, is also in good condition; brother Morgan writes—
"We have at this time a very precious and powerful revival of religion in this place, in which most of the churches here are participating. We have been attending meetings for some two weeks—about 25 have professed to religion among us, many among dists, and the work is now begin

among the Presbyterians—forty-five have been added to our church in this place during the last three months, and several stand propounded for church membership. The past season has been greatly blessed in this section of the In Wisconsin Territory, Lee County, the brethren of the Cumberland Presbyterian

Church appear lately to have enjoyed a gra-cious season. During the last month seasons of reviving were experienced in two congrega-tions near Purdy, in this State. Indeed from almost all quarters of the church, we have lately received very encouraging accounts of the state of our Zion. We trust that these relations will stimulate brethren to faith and good works. - Cumb. Presbuterian.

IN THE DETROIT PRESBYTERY .- Rev. A. S Wells, stated clerk of the Detroit Presbytery writes as follows:

"From the verbal narratives of the state of

religion, within our bounds, given in at the meeting of our Presbytery, it appears that in several of our churches the special means of grace have been owned and blessed of God to he conversion of many souls.
In Pontiac, Romeo and Troy, Mount Clem

ne and White Lake, the work of conversion ens and White Lake, the work of conversion appears to have advanced with more or less power, and upwards of 300 persons are numbered as subjects of the work. In Pontiac and Romeo, it is said there are about 150 in each place rejoicing in hope, and that in Pontiac the labors of induces in more desirables. of influence is now decidedly on the

side of Jesus Christ.

We hear also of revivals in many other aces. In Maumee City there is said to be a owerful work—70 or 80 cases of hope. From an Arbor, Adrian and Tecumseh we have

ind tidings.
Great responsibility rests upon Christians at his crisis. The church which does not arouse itself at a time like this, would seem to be dead beyond all hope of recovery.—Mich. Obs.

IN KENTUCKY .- The Rev. W. E. Milam writes to the editor of the Cumberland Presby-terian:—A few weeks since I attended a pro-tracted meeting at Lebanon, Hart County, Ky. which was commenced by the Separate Bap-This meeting continued nine days, dur-hich time it pleased the Lord to revive his work in a glorious manner. At the close of the meeting it was ascertained, that between of the meeting it was ascertained, that between seventy and eighty persons, that were in the dark and dreary road to eternal perdition at the commencement of the meeting, had obtained the pardon of sin, and were rejoicing in the high way which is spoken of by the prophet.

The neighborhood in which this precting was beld had long been exceedingly wicked, and very much delighted with the service of the god of this world. It was truly heart-cheering, to see almost whole families embracing reliculations. gion, and so much more delighted with the service of the God of Heaven than they were brethren should, to advance the cause of In A majority of the converts joined the Baptist Church—though several have ined our church.

CARLISLE, PA.—The most important news at present, (so far as our borough is concerned,) is an extensive revival of religion amongst us. The good work commenced in the Methodist Episcopal church, some two weeks ago,—after a few days, it extended to the First Presbyterian, and from thence, we believe, in a greater or less degree to all the churches in town. A great number of persons have already made a profession of religion, and the excitement is still going on.—Volunteer.

We continue to hear of revivals in various parts of the country. Rev. Mr. Hand informed us that there were revivals in five towns in the vicinity of Vergennes, Vt. also a pleasing work in Lyme. At Meredith Bridge, N. H. the in Lyme. At Meredith Bridge, N. H. the Lord has appeared in great power. Many of those who had entrenched themselves in error have embraced the truth as it is in Jesus. Sandwich, there is a mighty display of Sover-eign grace.—N. H. Obs.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, March 16, 1838.

REVIVAL IN PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

Extract of a letter from Rev. L. P. Bates, to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated Feb. 26, 1838. "Pontinc, where I have prenched ever since l

came into the state, nearly six months since, is one of the oldest settlements in the State. Within four or five miles of our place of worship, are about 5000 inhabitants; the village contains about 1200. A church was formed here eight or nine years ago; has never had a settled pastor, and has always been few in numbers and feeble. Twenty eight or thirty were admitted to it about two years since; and at my com ing, it consisted of about one hundred members, twenty-five of whom were males. For some months past, there has been increasing attention to the sub ject of religion, and to religious meetings; but the mass of the population were still like the "dry bones" of the valley

"It was at length proposed to the church, as a mean of arresting the attention of community, to hold a series of meetings; and they readily assented to the propriety of the measure. Some of the more influential itizens of the place were then conversed with, in relation to the plan; and they pledged their attendance on condition that we dispensed with the " new measures" which are sometimes adopted. They were assured that no " measures " would be adopted, but such as commended themselves to the consciences

"About six weeks ago, the meeting was commenced. I was favored with the assistance of a judicious brother in the ministry, a former acquaintance, and fellow laborer in similar circumstances; and very soon the church; and some others began to inquire, " what must we do to be saved." The work continued to increase till the close of the meeting, and is still progressing. In many particulars it has been highly interesting. Three of our oldest, most influential, and respectable lawyers were baptized, and admitted to the church yesterday; one of them a graduate of Harvard University. Another lawyer has been examined, and will probably unite with the church at our ful subject of divine grace. General -, a man of There is "the wide spread desolation of intempe influence and wealth, who has not attended meeting deed shaken Pontiac to its centre. Above sixty were ber were males, and heads of families. Above thirty more have been examined for admission; and these, with many others to be examined, will probably be admitted at our next communion season. About eighty have been added within two months, embracing a large proportion of the influence, talents and wealth of the place.

" It is not possible to say, how many have been hopefully converted to God, within a few weeks. church! Many have united with the Baptists, and some with the Methodists.

"In the progress of this work, no preaching or measures have been employed, which would not be approved by men of the Old School in New England. The doctrine of total depravity, and the necessity of the special influences of the Holy Spirit to convert him, and exhorted him to repent and turn to God. the sinner, were the doctrines upon which we mainly This morning he called to see me, indulging a hope insisted, except when addressing the church. And I am more and more convinced that the doctrines preached by Bellamy, Nettleton, and others of a kindred spirit, are what God will bless, to the "pulling down of strong holds." We have employed no measure to forward the good work, other than preaching the truth, fully and plainly, except that during the meetings, we appointed a meeting in the afternoon. for the special benefit of any who might wish to be conversed with, in relation to the state of their minds. No revival that I have ever witnessed has been mor still and solemn. And I have seen no opposition to the work. All have been ready to acknowledge it as the work of God; and a very deep seriousness, at the

present time pervades the whole community." We publish this extract by permission, and not by equest. We love revivals. It is good, like water to the thirsty soul, to hear of the triumphs of Grace in any quarter of our country or the world. It is a pleasant part of our duty too, to furnish our readers with all the intelligence of this kind, which we can collect. They are doubtless gratified, and led to magnify the abounding grace of God as thus displayed oward our guilty land.

But this is not the whole of our duty. Charged is Providence with the conduct of a press devoted to the interests of pure religion, and sending forth an influence for good or for ill more or less extensive and powerful, we are bound to guard it against perversion as far as in our power; and publish nothing that has an obvious tendency to evil. Yet the path of duty here is thick-set with difficulties. If we publish facts, they must be published as they come into our hands. We cannot examine often the character of the testimony on which they rest; nor can we reject them, nor mutilate the official statement of them, without possible injury to their authors, or to the Christian public. And yet, in not a few published accounts of revivals, particular facts are stated, or hints are dropped which we could wish were omitted or rather, could wish were not true.

The full discussion of the subject is not now possible. But we do wish here to say one thing explicit-

church, within six weeks of the commencement of a protracted meeting, and in the midst of a strong and extensive excitement, we do not, cannot approve with the pleasures of sin. The people of God, the thing. It is in our opinion one of the worst of all dence on them for their liberal contributions to its though called by different names, appeared to make much love for each other, and labored as into an Augenn stable. It is loading by five hundred to mentality of the gastel for the redemption of our into an Augean stable. It is loading her five hur dred fathom deep with delusion, hypocrisy and infidelity. We do not condemn the " faithful brother a we suppose," nor thousands of other faithful brethren who do the same thing; they think it " doing God service;" but they are surely deceived. "They know not what they do." "Father! forgive them!

HOME MISSIONS.

nary of Intelligence from the "Home Missionary")
March. PRIVATIONS .- Says one missionary, " my family have suffered severe privations the last aix months We have not had bread to eat for several days to gether, and should not have had even potatoes, had I not first lubored for some of the farmers to earn

Says another, "I have no money, and not a cent' worth of property on earth, except my riding horse and a handful of books. I have been obliged to purchase every thing which I needed upon credit; expecting to meet the payment with what I should receive from your society. They are now due, and must be paid." These are but specimens of the straits to which missionaries are reduced in our own land, through the poverty of the American Home

REFRESHINGS .- At Union, Mo., Rev. J. F. Cowan spent three Sabbaths, and found it a season of rejoicing; "we trust there were between thirty and forty conversions;" many of them important accessions to the cause of the Saviour. Bethany, in Pa. has been blessed under the labors of Rev. A. Ketchum and a brother, and twenty apparent conversions have occurred. Rev. J. C. Eastman, of Favette Co. O. has in his congregation many laboring under deep conviction, and ten have expressed hope in Christ. The Methodist brethren are laboring in union with him. The church at Jeffersonville, Ind. enjoys unusual prosperity, under the ministry of Rev. P. S. Cleland. Christians are revived, and some precious souls brought to repentance. Two young men in this church have commenced study with a view to the ministry; two or three others will unite with them. Good. Let the ministers of the West be reared at the West.

DIFFICULTIES .- Among the various trials of the sionary in the wastes of Zion, none meets him nore frequently nor withstands him more obstinatel than the spirit of worldliness, in the church as well out of it. The feeling of every one is, whatever ean do for the cause of Christ consistently with making money, I am willing to do. "Paying any thing or nothing, just as suits best, toward the support of nisters is constantly practiced by many, and not at all esteemed inconsistent with the integrity of an up right Christian character." Another evil is, that most of the people are really poor, as is always to be expected where they have not the gospel to enrich em; and those that are not poor, think themselves spirit of the Lord was manifestly present in the unable to support the ministry because they have not been in the habit of doing it. Another evil is, that suitable preaching places cannot often be had; meetinghouses in many cases are not built, and in other cases are small and inconvenient. And another evil is, that ministers are so few and far between. One minister;" another says, "I stood for six yes alone as a Presbyterian minister, in a territory of more than 100 miles square, till my brother came. next communion. One man who has been a Judge But the state of morals and religion in the great misfor a number of years, previously a lawyer, is a hope- sionary field of the West is little known at the East. ance, profaneness, gambling, Sabbath breaking, for many years till our series of meetings commenced, kindred vices." And as a missionary affirms, it is was admitted to our church yesterday. God has in- true, that "ignorance, and delusion and infidelity most certainly must triumph, if all possible mea received at our late communion, twenty-four of whom are not speedily used to prevent." Can the friends were baptized. From half to two thirds of the num- of Home Missions slacken their diligence at a tim like this; and in view of the existing moral evils which threaten to deluge the whole land

> KNOXVILLE, Ill .- There are some efficient Chris tians who know how to hold up the hands of a min ister. Consequently a church not long since organized with eleven members has increased to thirtyseven; and the Lord has helped it through its difficulties. Blessed is the minister who has an efficient

TRIUMPHS OF GRACE. - The conversion of Cen. is one of the most signal displays of divine grace I have ever seen. The lion has been changed into the lamb."-" I brought a man to my house about two months since, in a state of intexication. We kept him there till he got sober. I prayed wit of pardon through Jesus Christ." Two gentlemen, upwards of 50 years of age, with almost all their nuerous families are hopeful converts, at Union, Mo.

CANADA .- At Granby, three members were added to the church at the last communion. The house was full to overflowing. One female, who for two or three years had not enjoyed such a privilege, walked nine miles, most of the way through the woods, to commeniorate the dying love of her Saviour. Such instances are commo

At Huntingdon, Benuharnois Co., a new mission y station, there has been a signal outpouring of the Spirit of God. It is a settlement of farmers, chiefly from Scotland and Ireland. A church was first organized a few months since, at the close of several weeks' labor, rendered by Rev. Mr. Curry, the Gen eral Agent, of thirty-four members, most of whom have been hopefully converted during these services of the Agent. Nineteen have since been added, at a second visit of Mr. C; among them, one aged female of 90 years, who had been troubled in her mind for All this is possible. And is his situation still, less more than twenty years, but did not know what was the matter. Her burden was more at length than she could bear. She threw herself on the floor and besought the Lord to show her by his Spi it, if the instruction of no human teacher, not even in regard to the necessity of regeneration.

A good example and encouragement .- A mis sionary spends a night at the house of a pions Metho-He exhorts and prays for the numerous un converted members of the family; he is much engaged in prayer during the night; and in the morning when about taking his leave of the family, he calls all the children up before him and prays for them. daughter of 12 years is called from time into eternity: on her death-bed, she professes repentance for sin and hope in Christ, and submits to death with Christian resignation, in hope of the glory of another world.

nortations and prayers of the devoted missionary. The receipts of the American Home Missionary

Society for the last month, were \$3,087,39. \$749,-25 of this only, from Massachusetts. Receipts of the Philadelphia Agency, \$905,35; of the Central Agency of Geneva, \$564.80.

Are the churches of Massachusetts awake to the agnitude of this object, and to the calls of Provisentality of the gospel for the redemption of our country from evils felt and justly apprehended, must be done quickly. And the gospel cannot perform its allotted part in this great work, unless it be sustained cheerfully and vigorously, by the combined energies of the churches.

MISSIONS OF THE AM. BAPTIST BOARD. From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for March, we co to the following facts of general interest, from among other

SIAM .- Mr. Jones at Bangkok informs, that the globes and orrery received from the Board had been nown and explained to the sons of the late king and others, and were viewed with admiration, awakening the conviction that their own theories of astrono

The printing press is in operation. Two tract have been published. Progress is making in the translation of Acts, and in the revision of Matthew.

Mr. J. is pained that he sees no hearts regenerated by the power of trath; and enquires, "Do Christians at home pray sufficiently for the Spirit's hallowe influence on our labors? We rejoice to perceive that foreign missionaries of the various Communions are thus simultaneously pressing this enquiry, without concert. The finger of the Lord is in it

CHINESE,-Mr. Dean has received by the contr utions of the Chinese Church under his care at the Monthly Concert \$11,02, to be expended for Christian books to be sent to China. He has also made various excursions into the country around him, distributing books which were engerly sought, and dispensing medicines to the sick which were gratefully received. These excursions afford opportunity fo communicating much familiar instruction, on the doc trines and duties of Christianity.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Dean, found a great anxiety mong the people for "the bread of life." on the voyage to Yeethia. And their stock of books, viz 00 Siamese tracts, 3000 Chinese tracts, and 80 or 85,000 pages of Chinese Scriptures, were very rapidly disposed of; many more were needed. was once a distinguished city; destroyed by the Bur mans half a century ago, when the king retired and established himself at Bangkok. Its present popula tion is not more than 50,000 or 60,000; 60 or 70 miles from B. by the course of the river due N.

CHINA .- Mr. Shuck has great advantages at Ma ao, for studying the language and character of the Great Nation. Any amount of books can be distrib uted here. It is not his intention to remain here, bu to occupy some other place in China or Cochin China as soon as practicable.

Mr. S. has baptized an interesting Chinaman, b the name of Ahen A. Loo, who, more than two years ago abandoned his idols, in consequence of the peru sal of some Christian books that fell in his way. Mr. Gutzlaff conversed, read, and prayed with him repeatedly, and felt satisfied of the reality of his conversion. This is "the first Chinese ever baptized within the confines of this vast and idolatrous empire. [We presume Mr. S. means, immersed.]

Mr. S. made an attempt to visit HALNAN. nost southerly portion of the Chinese empire; a part of Canton previous) but was repeatedly attacked by the Pirates, and thrown into great perils; he only eached Tyno, about 60 miles from Macao, where he took a return passage, and after several narrow escapes, arrived at home safely.

BURMAH .- Mr. Kincaid, has been restored by the kind Providence of God, to the bosom of his friends. after a series of extreme perils and sufferings, on his journey to and from Mogaung. The whole country was in arms. All the horrors of anarchy and civil war were felt. Large bodies of men were going over the country, robbing and burning cities and villages Mr. K's life was repeatedly in jeopardy, and he was robbed of every thing by armed men, and treated with every indignity. The Lord preserved him.

The missionaries have retired from Ava. Their presence became no longer desirable. Their lives and property were preserved amid the universal des-

CHEROKEES .- Rev. Mr. Jones baptized thirteen Cherokees and one black at Nootsee's, in December last; among them a member of the Legislative Council, and several others of respectable standing. Seven more have been baptized by Mr. Weikeliffe. The various branches of the church in the mountains are

"I HAD RATHER BE IN THE PLACE OF CILLEY, THAN OF GRAVES."

Often as this remark has been repeated, we are by no means convinced of its justice. Cilley has gone into eternity. He has appeared before the bar of God. His state is fixed. The period of probation is passed with him, and he receives the award of justice from One who can do no wrong. And how did he die? Was not the murderous weapon in his hand? Was it idle there? Did he not level it at the bosom of his antagonist? Did he not intend to take his life, if in his power?

What more than this did Graves? he used no oth er weapon; no other skill; no other strength, than Cilley. So far as we know, the same motives governed both. The result was directed by Him who sits upon the throne.

But Graves lives. He is yet on probation. He is not beyond the reach of mercy. Penitence may find a place in his heart. The prayer may yet be offered from the depths of his tortured soul, " Deliver me from blood guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation;" and that prayer may be heard, and answered; and he may yet sing,

"O to Grace, how great a debter."

desirable than that of his fallen antagonist?

That the judgment of God will follow the murderer, there is no doubt. That his conscience will be ill at ease is highly probable, though not certain. And there was any mercy for her. She had thus far had that he will be marked like Cain wherever he goes among his fellow men, is unavoidable. But in this world, mercy mingles with judgment, and the very anguish of spirit created by conscious crime, may be employed by a Sovereign God, to convert and save

choly event through the halls of Congress, and throughout the whole land. It is enough to chill the blood in every man's voins. And yet, except so far About two weeks afterward, one of the children, a as the issue is concerned, in what respect does it differ from other events of not unfrequent occurrence of the same theatre! How often have challenges been given, and accepted, and duels fought, with intentions, to say the least, not less murderous, than those This change seemed evidently connected with the ex- of Graves and Cilley! But blood has not been spilled; the point of honor has happened to be settled, on the more exposure of life, without its sacrifice. And

what is it that excites the whole country now? Not that a DUEL has been fought; not that the laws of man have been trampled on, and the laws of heaven traged; not that some of our rulers show the selves barbarians and murderers, and unfit to b trusted with the great interests of the country; but that one follow citizen, seeking to take the life of another, has fallen a victim to his folly. We fear it is sympathy rather than moral principle; a morbid sen sibility to a disastrous event, rather than a hallowed indignation against a heaven-daring crime, which pro duces the excitement.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Twenty-one distinguished clergymen of this church, among whom are Drs. Mc Auley, Richards, Halsey, eecher, &c. have issued a Circular to the " Con missioners to the General Assembly of 1835," re questing them to meet on Monday evening, May 14th, n the first Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, for the purpose of interchanging views, and of devising such measures, as the present exigencies of the church may require. The request is made to all, withou of party, in the hope, that by free consu tation, and by prayer, the unity and peace of the church may be preserved, and unhappy collisions

Who can tell but the delegates to the next "General Assembly," may meet to confess their sins one to another, and to look penitently to that Saviour, who was so greatly dishonored by the conflicts of the last session, and whose frowns they have a common interest in averting. Let none say, nor even think this to be impossible. All things are possible with God. And is it not a proper subject of prayer, throughout the churches of New England, that the ministers and churches of their sister communion may be guided by the spirit of truth and love in all their preparatory measures for the meeting in May; and in all their deliberations during that meeting; and in all the decisions they may then form? How can we better testify the ardent love we bear to the Presbyterian church without knowing Paul or Apollos, or Cephas, or any other distinctions among them, than by praying for them humbly and earnestly, as brethren in Christ, that they may see eye to eye, and walk hand in hand together, as heirs of the grace of life? The Presbyrian church is now a melancholy spectacle; bleeding at every pore, from self-inflicted wounds, and hearing on every side the exulting shout of the enemy; " Aha so we would have it." No direct Congregational influence can avail any thing toward healing their rounds. But God will not turn a deaf ear to prayer of faith, offered by Congregational ministers and hurches, in behalf of their erring brethen. Shall not such prayer be offered, without ceasing

BENEFITS OF SLAVERY.

A writer in the Richmond Whig," (transferred to the columns of the "Southern Watchman,") among other arguments for the establishment of a Medica College at Richmond, Va. which shall rival the Medical College of Philadelphia, urges; that in Philadel phia, as every professional man informed on the subject well knows, from the almost sole use of whites in the labor of the city, and the establishment of "beneficial societies" among them, the supply for anatom ical purposes, is totally inadequate to the wants of large medical class." If we understand this, (and we think the disguise of the delicate language used easily penetrated,) the argument in plain English this; "because there are few blacks employed in servile labors in Philadelphia, and white laborer when reduced by want and disease to a state of de sendence, are nursed and provided for in sickness death, and burial, by " beneficial [beneficent?] socieies," only few bodies can be secured by the Medical College there, for dissection; but in Richmond. where the " labor of the city " is performed by blacks. here can be no want of proper subjects for dissection and the practical instruction of the students."

So stupid and brutish have we been all our livong, that till this very day, it has never occurred to us that slaves could be made eminently useful after death, as well as before it. We have known indeed that they could be made highly useful in life, so far as enriching their masters is concerned, but here we supposed the matter ended. Now it seems, that even dead slave may be sold, or stolen, as the case may be, both to enrich his master, and bless the world b reflecting light on the darkness of anatomical science

Will not this fact shut the mouths of all Abolitionists, forever? What an age of wonders we live in Wonderful facts! Wonderful arguments! Wonder ful inventions! Wonderful discoveries! The city of Richmond ought to have a Medica

College forthwith, and without question. Medical science requires " anatomical subjects;" it is not fit ting the dignity nor the sensibilities of white men to use their dead bodies for such purposes; and black men are not every where to be found; but in Richbe found; and sensibility of a black man are of no account, and the health of slaveholders requires that they should have good physicians; articles to be forthcoming only from a " Medical College " where " anatomical subjects" are abundant, ergo, a "Medical College" ought to be established at Richmond. Surely, we ought to hear no more of abolition, henceforth and

Quere? 1. If the slave be not a MAN, as many slaveholders contend, why not use some other animals, such as horses, oxen, sheep, &c. of which we have goodly numbers at the north, for "anatomical subjects, instead of the "colored" animal in ques-

Quere? 2. If the slave be a man, why not trea him as a man made in the image of God, both while alive, and when dead? O Slavery! Foul spirit of darkness! Not content with gorging thyself with the tears and the blood of thy living victim, thou followest him into his grave, and there tearest him limb from limb, and riotest amid the last relics of his corrupting dust, as if thou couldst be satisfied with nothing short of his annihilation!

REVIVAL AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

We are pleased to learn that there is an interesting revival among the colored people in New York, particularly in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Of the Presbyterian church, we have some knowledge. The congregation is very respectable. They have an interesting Sabbath School, superintended and taught entirely by persons of their own color. Rev. Theodore S. Wright, the pastor, is thoroughly educated, and a man of fine talents and excellent

HAYTI.-This interesting people have made rapid rogress in improvement since their emancipation; and I they had the benefits of a pure Christianity, we cals are entirely occupied in detecting the cause might hope that they would soon become a highly intemperance, and in pointing out to all who cultivated people. We have recently read an inter- read, the grand remedy of intemperance; total all esting account of the celebration of the anniversary of nence from all that can intoxicate as a beverage their national independence; which, though it exhib- Of 150 newspapers received in one week ited too much the appearance of military pageantry, office of the Tomperance Recorder, at Albany, 3 to suit our notions, still showed that they had made a articles on temperance, 29 of them being addition

very great advance, during the few years have enjoyed personal freedo

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

From a recent report of the Co

ture of Pennsylvania we learn, that a spacio edifice of stone has recently been erected, for ries high, 130 feet long, containing three le rooms; rooms for 78 students, apartments for President and his family, also for the residence steward, and a large refectory; beside this, the college building yet stands, and a commodique appropriate building for the grammar school dents in the college, 128; in the grammar scho in all, 218. The number of professors and lear is 10, including the president. The libraries of lege contain about 10,000 volumes; the coll ninerals is respectable, and the philosophical ap tus excellent. The college received its char 1783, through the influence of Benjamin Rush Franklin, R. Morris and other distinguished gen men. Gov. Dickinson was its principal patron the aid it has hitherto received from the Stale not much exceed \$55,000, in the course of h century. It is now under the direction of the Me dist denomination; but " is not sectarian or excla in its views or objects." The Methodist Society raised by subscription a fund estimated for \$60,000; of which \$30,000 has been collect invested for the permanent endowment of prof ships, to subserve the general purposes of educa A large proportion of this fund has been to from other States, and a large proportion of the dents are from other States \$20,000 has been incurred by the erection of the college, the improvement of the grounds, and the chase of a philosophical apparatus. The assis the Legislature is requested for the liquidation debt. Strange, that amid all the zeal for improvements" in some of the States, it should so difficult to persuade our legislators of the va the improvement of the "inner man."

COPYRIGHT LAWS.

Strenuous efforts have been made, within a s rears, in England, France and Germany, to obs the passage of laws which shall secure to author benefit of their labors. French writers have a plained that their works have been reprinted in gium. So that that and various other cour supplied at a cheaper rate than they could be Paris. English authors too, have complained their works are republished extensively in the U States, and sold here at a much cheaper rate the England.

An appeal on this subject was addressed to Congo last year, signed by fifty-six distinguished English authors, complaining of the evils they suffered in that they suffer not only in regard to propert reputation, by the various mutilations which works undergo, in the hands of American editors publishers. American authors have concurred an address, in the desire of the pussage of a law po venting the evils complained of. A comsisting of some of the most distinguished member Congress was appointed the last session, to report this subject. We shall look with interest for

SAILOR'S HOME AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBA

An important institution of this description. een recently established at Calcutta. Liberal scriptions have been made for it by the friend seamen in that city. "The object," as stated the prospectus, is " to suppress crimping, and all evils arising from it, to which owners, o officers and crews are subject in the port of Calcuts The necessity of such an institution had long be apparent, to those who had witnessed the degrad ituation of the forlorn sailor on his arrival city, and the disgraceful excesses to which he w invited and urged by those who made gain by h vices. A similar institution has also been recen opened in Bombay. A large and commodious ho has been provided, countenanced by the government and aided by the judicious and energetic exertions the Chief Magistrate of the police. A reading ro and valuable library has been provided. A gre number of seamen have already enjoyed the adv tages of this institution.

SABBATH KEEPING WHALE SHIP.

We were gratified to notice, that a whale ship cently suited for the Pacific from Wiscasset. (Maiss under the express agreement that there should be whaling done on the Sabbath. We believe there a few other ships from the United States who tice upon the same principle, though the majority them do not. In conversation with officers of wh ne, we have been gratified to find many of desirous of honoring the Sabbath according to commandment. The principal difficulty has been non-concurrence of the owners. We hope for pleasure of often announcing the departure of Sall keeping whale ships.

LOTTERIES AMONG PAGANS.

We find a new instance of the facility with which pagan nations copy the vices of civilized countries the recent establishment of lotteries by the Hindan at Calcutta. Englishmen first introduced lotter into their India dominions and now sustain the The natives have been attracted by this new form iniquity and have proceeded to adopt it themse By this means, they hope to obtain funds to embel their temples and magnify their gods. And thus striking the chord of religious prejudice, they the mischief far and wide. It is affecting to that some of the screet curses of the heathen w are not the result of pagan ingenuity in wickeds but are the adopted vices of some civilized and C tian country. They have looked to such confor judgment, but behold oppression; for righters ness, but behold a cry."

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

At the anniversary of the New York Temper Society, held a year since, Feb. 8th, 1837, ed ninety-five delegates from twenty-four counties, were not total abstinents. At the annual mee this year, out of one hundred and fifty-six deleg from twenty-eight counties, all but one of them we total abstinerts.

Five years since there was but one paper, exc sively devoted to the cause of temperance. the Temperance Recorder, published in Albai Now there are twenty-three There are more the twenty in other parts of the world. These person

ne expressed an nence, and 37 adve 105 temperance so In the State of Ne been reformed, 1,6 of religion. And in circulated in Recorders: 38,000 Of the 1,300 distille but 190 now rem contributed to prome pearly one half of Delevan, Esq. whose form distinguish him man race. New Y ties on the compret bers; 84,403 of wh the elergymen in 1,982 are total abst the whole number. More than 244 tures, have been p

March !

for the suppress were referred, ha views of the w Dute, for which the crying. We wait ne a law. BOSTON SA The quarterly South chapel, great interest. Th threat felt by the t which pervaded the ordinary occasion the information with the apparent The president, in grateful feeling to schools. In one dren, of the age of abjects of renew he had never seen

e sat down to the of a class that he h In one school, ful conversions w father, also, who brought to repent bbath School. eks past, sev quite young, have change. A more school, and most another school, the ch interest as few weeks, the st resting. About occurred, which minds of the scho past, there have hoped that they Another superint cholars formerly have recently bed school, the superin

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It being now nin third of the sch meeting was adjourned and meeting was adjourned and meeting was adjourned and adjourne We give these those who watch

Zion; and to such nbs of the flock. the work of Sabbat ing their responsib ersation betwe times did he interr est thou me?' lambs to his charge

ELLEN, OR VISIT don edition. School Society. Price 15 cts. A writer in a S teresting book ame

very nature, inappr writer must be enti ter of the schools i there are schools in which no book, unl of children and ye schools must be ve the schools in this port of the Mass. S schools reported 8,6 and 6,063 of the bunks, not altoget etyle or subject propriate for many one from 14 to are many me with this one Socie connected with the there are many pare brary books often most the entire con Sabbath School; an esses, becames a so

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one expressed an opinion adverse to total abstice, and 37 advocated that principle. They also stained calls for, or statements of, the meetings of 105 temperance societies.

March 16, 1838.

In the State of New York, 3,500 drankards have den reformed, 1,600 of whom have made profession religion. And during the past year, there have en circulated in that State 162,732 Temperance Recorders: 38,000 Journals of the American Tem perance Union, and 50,000 Temperance Almannes. Of the 1,300 distilleries existing in that State in 1829, but 190 now remain. About \$42,000 have been contributed to promote the temperance cause early one half of which has been given by E. C. Delevan, Esq. whose energy and zeal in this great reform distinguish him as a great benefactor of the hu-man race. New York has 1,173 temperance societies on the comprehensive pledge, with 132,161 memers; 84,403 of whom were added the last year. Of the clergymen in New York, 2,261 in number, 1,952 are total abstinents, more than eight ninths of

More than 244 petitions containing 17,000 signatures, have been presented to the Maine Legislature, for the suppression of the sale of spiritous liquors for common use. A committee to whom the petitions were referred, have reported a hill which will meet the views of the warmest friends of temperance. It passage will strike a blow at intemperance in that tate, for which the voice of humanity has long been crying. We wait anxiously, yet in hope the bill wil ome a law.

ROSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The quarterly meeting of the Union, held in the Old South chapel, last Monday evening, was one of great interest. The crowded house indicated the inerest felt by the teachers; and the deep solemnity which pervaded the assembly, showed that it was no edinary occasion. The remarks that were made and the information communicated also corresponded with the apparent state of feeling already expressed-The president, in his opening remarks, alluded with grateful feeling to the evidence existing that the special presence of the Lord is in the midst of our In one school he said there were little children, of the age of five years, who were the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. A superintendent said ne had never seen a happier day than the one when sat down to the table of the Lord with members of a class that he had once taught; but this joy was narred by the fact that but half the class were there.

In one school, there have been six or eight hope ful conversions within the last six or eight weeks. A father, also, who had been an opposer, has been brought to repentance, through the influence of the bath School. In another, within three or four recks past, seven or eight scholars, most of them nite young, have given pleasing evidence of a saving hange. A more than usual solemnity pervades the nool, and most of the classes appear solemn. In nother school, the superintendent, who has been long connected with it, said he had never known as ach interest as at the present time. For the last few weeks, the state of things had been peculiarly interesting. About two weeks ago, a sudden death ccurred, which produced great solemnity in the inds of the scholars. Within two or three weeks ast, there have been ten or twelve of whom it is ped that they have passed from death unto life. other superintendent mentioned the case of two holars formerly connected with his school, who ave recently become hopefully pious. In another hool, the superintendent said there were fifteen or twenty under serious impressions, and some whom they hoped were Christians.

Dea. Twing, one of the city missionaries, said he had noticed in the prayer meetings which he had attended in various places, that there was awakened an unusual spirit of prayer in behalf of the children; and thought it was coming to pass, as in the days of John the Baptist, that the Lord was "turning the hearts of the fathers to the children." But he earnestly bespoke the prayers and efforts of Christians in behalf of the multitudes of children in this city which are not brought into the Sabbath School.

Hon. Mr. Bannister, of Newburyport, made some very impressive remarks on the responsibility of Sab-bath School teachers, especially at such a time as this. We must be very humble, very prayerful, very faithful, lest this cloud which hangs over us should pass away. He was very sorry to say it; yet such was the fact, that parents were very apt, when they have sent their children to school, to throw off all further responsibility upon the teachers.—He had never felt so deeply impressed as at this moment of the utter impossibility of our realizing the full amount of this responsibility; and he urged, with great earnnestness, the importance of improving the present favorable opportunity.

It being now nine o'clock, and not more than one hird of the schools having been heard from, the eting was adjourned to meet again at the same place, next Monday evening at half past seven o'

We give these facts to encourage the hearts of hose who watch and pray for the enlargement of Zion; and to such we think there will be no greater joy than to hear that the Lord is blessing the little ambs of the flock. And, to all who may engage in the work of Sabbath School instruction without feeling their responsibility, we would commend the last nversation between our Lord and Peter. Three nes did he interrogate him, "Simon, son of Jonas, pest thou me?" before he finally committed the lambs to his charge. N.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELLEN, OR VISIT OF THE ROD. From the Lon-don edition. Published by the Muss. Sabbath School Society. Boston; 13 Cornhill. 71 pp. Price 15 cts.

A writer in a Sabbath School paper, classes this inesting book among those which are, " from their very nature, inappropriate " for S. S. libraries. This ter must be entirely unacquainted with the character of the schools in this section of the country. If re are schools in the section where he resides, in which no book, unless " suited to the circumstances children and youth," can be appropriate, those hools must be very much behind a large portion of he schools in this State. From the last annual reert of the Mass. S. S. Society, it appears that 148 hools reported 8,684 scholars over 14 years of age; nd 6,063 of these were over eighteen. Surely oks, not altogether soitable in "character, size, le or subject " for children and youth, may be appriate for many of these almost nine thousand one from 14 to 80 and 90 years of age! Besides, re are many more between these ages, connected th this one Society, not reported; there are also, ected with the same society, 8,000 teachers; and e are many parents too into whose hands the liary books often full. In very many instances alost the entire congregation are connected with the bbath School; and the library, of course, in such

ses, becomes a sort of congregational library, fur-

nishing books for all ages. Now every reflecting mind must admit that these teachers, parents a adult scholars require something, eccasionally at least, more elevated in "character, style and subject" than children's books! It would be as inappropriate to furnish most of the New England Sabbath libraries, with books " suited to the circumstances of children and youth " merely, as it would be for the the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to adopt, as the library they propose put-ting into every district school, a set of the American Sunday School Union's, or the Mass. S. S. Socie-

A very great deficiency, in Sabbath School libraries which thousands would otherwise have felt, -has been supplied by such books as "Edwards on the " "Owen on Spiritual-mindedness," the works of Jay and James' and the several hundred miscellaneous books that have been examined and apoved by a special committee of the Board of the the Mass. S. S. Society.

The book, whose title stands at the head article, may not be appropriate for children; but it is peculiarly appropriate for the pious young men and men, who constitute a large class of the teachers and scholars belonging to many of the schools in this part of the country. This history of "Ellen," "while it discloses, in a vivid manner, the power of religion to sustain us amid the trials and difficulties of life and encourage us to perseverance unto the end," illustrates most impressively the evils of unscriptural marriages. It is spoken of with great approbation and easure by many who have read it; and I see not how any person, of anprejudiced mind, can peruse it without a deep and lively interest. Certainly with such an interest it has been perused by

TORY OF GRACE HARRIET. Published by John T. Taylor, New York. Sold by Weeks, Jor-don & Co. Boston.

don & Co. Boston.

This is a well prepared and interesting work. It is the history of a little girl, residing, until the time of her death in New York, and comes with undoubted assurances of the truth of occurrences named in the volume. Parents, by placing it in the hands of their children, would do them service, for it would certainly be read. The circumstances of Grace's life and ly be read. The circumstances of Grace's life and death were calculated to call forth the most explicit tenth were calculated to call forth the most explicit widences of her true spiritual condition, and we have to doubt she was one of those instances grown fre-quent since the establishment of Sabbath Schools, ex-pibiting the triumph of the grace of God, in the midst of poverty, disease, and death. We should sdd, the column was published for the exclusive benefit of the volume was published for the exclusive benefit of the mother of Grace, who, though nurtured in affluence, yet by providences to which we are all equally liable, t by providences to while now in extremely indigent circumstances. [Phil. Observer.

For the Boston Recorder.

S. S. BOOKS IN NEW ENGLAND. Mr. Editor .- In the last number of the Recorder Mr. Editor,—In the last number of the Recorder, there were some remarks, in a letter from the Editor of the Publications of the American Sunday School Union, which I do not quite understand. The writer says, "there is no doubt that the circulation of our books [books of the American Sunday School Union] is very limited in the schools and families of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and still more so perhaps in Vermont, New Hampshire and Naine, and there must be some adequate cause for it. laine, and there must be some adequate cause for it. Perhaps the difficulty of obtaining a supply, or the absence of suitable effort on the part of the society to circulate their books, or make known their character, number, &c. may have operated concurrently to produce this result."

duce this result."

Now, so far as relates to Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, I cannot understand how "the difficulty of obtaining a supply," can have operated in producing this result. As to Rhode Island, I have been told that the American Sunday School Inion have had the principal control of the Deposito-y at Providence for a long time, till within a year or we past; so that there can have been no "difficul-y" in that state, like the one spoken of. As to Connecticut, I have heard that a gentleman

one of the cities in that State, receives an annua compensation of \$300, for keeping the publications of the American Sunday School Union; though there has not been a large demand for them, as his sales, according to his own statement, for nine months, were only about \$500. These publications are also cept for sale in several other places in Connecticut; to that there does not seem to be any "difficulty in obtaining a supply" in that State. And as to Massachuselts, I am informed, by one

And as to Massachusell. I am informed, by one well acquainted with the operations of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, that nearly a full assortment of those publications, except where some books have been out of print, or have not been sent according to order,—has always been kept at the Depository of that Society, in Boston; and that a notice of this fact has always been published in the annual courts are trained on the section of this fact has always been published in the annual reports and entalogues of that Society. These books have always been sold when ordered; and probably more than one half that have been sold, have been sold without a specific order. The amount of books purchased of the American Sunday School Union, by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society during the year ending June, 1833, was \$4,557,72, in which the Society received a discount, after deducting the expenses of freightage, insurance, &c. of about \$227,00, which is a less commission than an Agent in Connecticut receives for selling only \$500 worth 522, 70, when is a less commission than an Agent in Connecticut receives for selling only \$500 worth of books. The purchases for the year ending June, 1834, were \$4,048,92, and for the succeeding year, \$3,457,91. In addition to this, the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union,—previous to the establishment of the American Sunday School Union's Depository in this State, also kept a more or less per-fect supply of these publications; and the New Eng-land Sabbath School Union, since its organization, has done the same; so that I am at a loss to know w there can have been, in this State, any mor difficulty in obtaining a supply " of these publica-ions, than there is now, since the American Sunda-ichool Union has incurred the expense of establishing

Depository of their own.

If then, there "be some adequate cause for the limited circulation" of the books of that Society, why shall we not suppose that cause to be, that n'arger "supply" of these books than has airc_ly been received by these schools, is not demanded? Such a supposition certainly is not improbable, inasmuch as the local societies have published some 200 excellent books with many of which most of these schools, especially in Massachusetts, are provided.

These remarks are made, not from any hostile feel-Inese remarks are made, not from any hostile feelings towards the antional society; but to correct the impression that may be made, by the extract quoted above, that New England Sabbath Schools,—because not furnished with a full assortment of the publications of the American Sunday School Union,—are in a ery bad state—a sort of missionary ground—but boorly supplied with books suited to their wants! The fact is, most of the schools in to their wains. The fact is, most of the schools in New England,—certainly most of those connected with the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society,—have quite as large libraries, (of books, too, that have been approxed by a competent and responsible committee) as a writer in a recent number of the Sunday School Jourwriter in a recent number of the Sunday School Journal, seems to approve of. The average number of scholars in 311 schools belonging to the Massachusetts Subbath School Society, as reported last year, was about 153, and the average number of volumes in the libraries of these schools, so far as reported, was about 328. There is probably no section of the country where the system of Subbath School instruction is so nearly perfect, as in New England; and none where there is a better supply of all the means of religious instruction, than here. New England, therefore, ought to assist the Parent Society in the establishment of schools in the destitute portions of the country, rather than expect the time of that Society to be devoted to the improvement of her ewn schools and libraries.

A. H. chools and libraries.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed, at Boothbay, Mo. on the 7th of last month, as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that place, the Rev. DANIEL CUSHMAN, late of Mendon, in this State. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, of Bath.

LINES. In Memory of M. E. J. Daughter of Rev.

But we, earth's lowly dwellers, fade with each day's hues away

Whose keys at death's dark girdle gleam and in his icy grasp, Yet burning in the agure vault together still may shine

Yet buraing in the azure vanit together still may snine, Thy glittering subboth of stars, in wreath and cross and trin For, with the spirit-winged, after our vanished one doth fly, Where needs not light from golden urns to stream upon the sky But fetters of the springing feet, but robes of cumbering clay, Within the chambers of the tomb, dust unto dost we lay. Still love must grieve, the sweet, pale face within the grave

hide,
In its fair, trance-like sleep, in dust and silence to abide,—
Must feel the faint heart-sickness come upon the current deep
Offrombled thoughts that sadly o'er the past and future sweep

But tears may on the closed lids fall—the slumberer's unsea eyes Are lifted to the clearness, light, of Heaven's unshadowed ski And love must grieve intent to watch, by silvery lamp no more Through ancient character and sign thy deep truth to explore Bent, gravely sweet, o'er holy page, her fair and youthal brow But light undimmed from thee, the Truth, all mist dispelling now, Through her transparent mind, doth glance in pure and pier

ing rays, As in the fountain's crystal depths the golden sunbeam play To thee, the parted, yet to see, and precious, we entrust as in the starry, solemn skies night sums her gems again,

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

Every friend of God and his country will be grati d by the dignified course adopted by the Suprem Court of the United States, in relation to the funeral of Mr. Cilley, and their marked reprobation of the sustom of duelling, in the following Resolutions.

The Justices of the Supreme Court having been in-vited by a Committee of the House of Representa-tives, to attend the funeral of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley late a member of the House of Representatives, and it being well known that the deceased was killed in a theing well known that the deceased was killed in a duel lately fought by him, the members of the Court have on that account deemed it to be their duty to confer together in order to determine upon the course proper for them to pursue, and after mature and solemn deliberation they have come to the following

Resolved, That the Justices of the Supreme Court

Resolved, That the Justices of the Supreme Court entertain a high respect for the character of the deceased, sincerely deplote his untimely death, and sympathize with his bereaved family in the heavy affliction which has fallen upon them.

Resolved, That with every desire to manifest their respect for the House of Representatives, and the Committee of the House, by whom they have been invited, and for the memory of the deceased, the Justices of the Supreme Court cannot consistently with the duties they owe to the public, attend in their official characters, the funeral of one who has fallen in a duel.

ordered. That these proceedings be entered on the Ordered, I nat these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Court, and that the Chief justice enclose a copy to the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EDWARD EVERETT.

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASAGEMUSETTS.
A PROCLAMATION,
For a Day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.
Whereas It is incumbent upon as as a Christic WHEREAS It is incumbent upon us as a Christian People, on every proper occasion, publicity to acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, and to implore forgiveness for our manifold offences against the Divine Law; And whereas it has, from an early period in our history, been the practice, in the State of Massachusetts, to set apart a season, in the Spring of the Year, for the performance of this duty, I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Council. ereby, with the advice and consent of the Council, ppoint THURSDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF APRIL
NEXT, to be observed throughout the Common-wealth, as a day of public HUMILIATION, FASTING,

and PRAYER. And the People of every denomination are earnest-And the People of every denomination are earnestly called upon to assemble, in their usual places of
Worship on that day, and to unite with one heart and
one voice in appropriate religious exercises; to humble themselves under the conviction of their unworthiness of that goodness, which has been providentially displayed in every period of our history; to ask
forgiveness of our sins as individuals and a nation
through Jesus Christ; and to supplicate the continuance of that mercy on which we depend, for all that
makes our present lives a blessing, and for the hope makes our present lives a blessing, and for the hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

More especially at the commencement of the active

More especially at the commencement of the active season of the year, let us pray for a divine blessing on all our undertakings; let us acknowledge the dion all our undertakings; let us acknowledge the divine hand in the judgments which are abroad, humbly trusting in a kind Providence for the removal of
the evils, under which many portions of the community are suffering, and for the restoration of our accustomed prosperity, in the pursuit of the various
branches of honest industry.

And the good People of the Commonwealth are invited to imitate the example of our forefathers in a

their usual occupations and amusements, that it may be a day redeemed from the cares and vanities of life, ed in public and private, to

tence and prayer.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this
second day of March, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United Sta EDWARD EVERETT.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary of the State. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

The Governor of New Hampshire has appearance Thursday the 12th day of April, for the annual Fast in that State.

Rev. Dr. Beecher is lecturing to the Mechanics of Cincinnati upon the Being of a God, and Free Agency—the Inspiration of the Bible—and the bearing of its doctrines upon Liberty and Equality—giving an opportunity at the close of each lecture, for asking questions and answering objections.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLAND.—London papers to 31st January, and Liverpool to 1st February, by the Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, have been received at New York. They furnish but little news of importance. There had been no change in the money market. In Cotton the transactions had been large, at a small advance. The news from France is unimportant. The vance. The news from France is unimportant. The affairs of Spain had undergone no change—both ar-

nies were inactive.

The Winter hud been very severe in England, and on the Continent. The Killarney steamer was lost near Cork on the 27th, and 24 lives lost. She struck

near Cerk on the 27th, and 24 lives lost. She streek upon a rock in a gale of wind.

The Duchess of Kent's annuity bill has passed both houses of parliament, and received the royal sanction. It fixes the annuity at £30,000.

The whole English press is filled with Canadian affairs. The packets from New York are looked for with ten times greater interest than we have ever

with ten times greater interest than we have ever looked for vessels from Europe. Government and individuals have vessels emissing at sea to intercept them. The London Press have their agents in every direction seeking for news to enable them to beat their cutemparates.

their cotemporaries.

The Earl of Durham, a great favorite with the Whig party, and a Nobleman who has held many distinguished offices at home and abroad, is to be sent out as Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain ral of all her Majesty's provinces within and adja-

o North America; also to be her Majesty's

High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important affairs affecting the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This Nobleman seems to be invested with the full power of a Dictaton.

Parliament has been during the few days of its session, almost exclusively occupied with the affairs of the Canadas. The Dake of Wellington and Lord Melbuarne act abaqidar to shoulder in the pronoad of the Canadas. The Dake of Wellington and Lerd Melburne act shoulder to shoulder in the proposed measures of coercion. Lord Brougham in a speech occupying eight or ten columns of the London papers, pours forth all his eloquence in denunciation of the measures of the Ministry, Lord Glenelg and others. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Leader, and Hume, had engaged in the debate, and even Roebuck, as agent of the Canadian House of Assembly, had been permitted to address the members on the floor of the House. In the course of the debate, Peel asked Palmerston when the document relating to our North Eastern Boundary would be brought forward, and the reply was immediately. Lord John Russell had permission to introduce his Bill—ayes 198, noes 7.

Lord Durham's departure for the Canadas will take place at the earliest period, which will enable him to enter the St. Lawrence. The Guards will take the same route, and leave it in company with the Governor-in-Chief, who will embark on board a man of war at Portsmouth.

war at Portsmouth.

We subjoin an extract from the speech in which Lord Durham describes the objects of his important mission, as well as the spirit in which he should endeavor to discharge the arduous duties which the command of her Majesty had imposed upon him:—

"My duty," said Lord Durham, "as I conceive

it, is to assert, in the first instance, the supremacy of Her Majesty's Government, and to vindicate, in the next, the dignity and honor of the law, taking care that it is not set at naught in the remotest cabin in heat, the dignity and mouth in the remotest cabin in that it is not set at naught in the remotest cabin in the remotest settlement in Canada; and I shall feel, that I have not performed that duty whilst the dignity of the Crown and of the law continue to be assailed. Having settled these primary and preliminary objects. I wish, casting aside all considerations of a French, a British, or a Canadian party—for I will know nothing of a French, or a British, or a Canadian party, but will look on them all alike as her Mnjesty's ty, but will look on them all alike as her Majesty's subjects—I wish, I repeat, to extend to them all equal justice and equal protection. That I ought to endeavor to protect as much the local rights and privileges of these who are the possessors and proprietors of the soil, as the great commercial interests which more affect those who are called the British settlers. I go to tect those who are called the British settlers. I go to Canada, not to exercise any discreditable power with which the noble and learned lord (Brougham) has charged me with heing invested, but I go to restore the supremacy of the Crown and of I he law in Canada, in the first instance; and, in the next, to give to the two provinces of that colony a constitutio may lead to their taking their proper station the other colonial dependencies of the amp the other colonial dependencies of the empire, a tend to their own immediate honor and advancement

Authentic accounts received from the Gold Coast, Africa, state that an insurrection of the blacks had broken out at Elmina, a Dutch settlement not far from Cape Coast; and that the Governor who had sallied forth against them with 300 men, was, togethe with every individual under his command, either kill ed or taken prisoners.

ed or taken prisoners.

Remarkable Cure.—Sir Astley Cooper, in his lectures, gives an account of a man who fell from the yard arm of a ship in the Mediternanen, and was taken up from the deck insensible. The vessel soon after made Gibraltar, and there he was put into the hospital, still insensible, and remained so for some mouths. He was then sent home to Debtford, and there he lay insensible, and chancing to be visited by Dr. Davy, a dresser at Guy's hospital, he advised that the man should be sent to St. Thomas's. He was still insensible, his pulse natural, and his fingers working in correspondence with the beating of his palse; but he lay on his back without volition or sensation. If he wanted food he moved his lips or tongue. At St. Thomas's, Cline found a depression of the skull, and operated upon it with the throphine. The depressed bone was raised at one o'clock in the day, thirteen months after the accident, and at four o'clock, on going round the wards, the man was found raised upon his pillow. In four days he was out of his bed and talking, but from the heat series of the series of the series of the beautile, but from the beautile series of the series of the beautile, but from the heat as existence of the heat was the series. four days he was out of his bed and talking, but from the hour the accident occurred, to the hour when he the hear the accident occurred, to the hour when he recovered sensation of his abode at St. Thomas's Hospital, all was a complete blank to his memory. He knew nothing at all about that intervening period, or what had happened to him in it. Sir Astley's opinion of this history is, that surgeons should not be deterred from performing such operations by any lapse of time, for they may still be able to restore the powers of the mind and body. A more curious and awful inquiry is, where, or in what condition, are we to ful inquiry is, where, or in what condition, are we to regard the soul of the man to have been in that time? and putting the man's material frame out of the ques-tion, how was his state different from that of death?

Neutrality Bill .- It has been already stated that the bill from the Senate touching our neutrality with other powers, was laid aside in the House, and Mr. Howard's, first reported in the popular branch, was taken up and adopted. The bill empowers the several Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Marshalls, Inspectors of Customs, Deputy Marshals, and every Inspectors of Customs, Deputy Marshals, and every other officer specially empowered for the purpose by the President, to seize and detain any vessel or other means, that may be intended to carry on any military expedition, contrary to the law of 1818, and retain possession of the same till released by order of the President, or otherwise. The same officers are required to seize any vessel, arms or munitions of war, about to pass the frontier of the United States for any forceion State or province, when circumstances make foreign State or province, when circumstances make it probable they are intended to carry on any expedi-

nt probable they are intended to carry on any expedi-tion against such foreign power.

Warrants to justify the detention of property seized shall be granted by the Judge of the District Court of the U. S. on oath, showing that there is probable cause for believing the vessel or arms are intended for . Persons apprehended and hostile purposes. Persons apprehended and commit-ted for trial, for any offence against the law of 1818 shall give bail, in addition to the bail required by that law, that they will not violate any of the provisions of this act. The President is authorized to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia as may be necessary to prevent the violation of this act.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday, March 12. SENATE .- The Presiden Monday, March 12. BENATIC The Presented a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, stating that private munificence had placed at his disposal the sum of \$10,000, "to promote the cause of popular education in Massachusetts," on condition that the Commonwealth would contribute the same amount in aid of the same cause; contribute the same amount in find of the same caver, and said communication was counnitted to Messrs. Shaw, Carter & Goodrich, with such as the House may join. [The House concurred, and Messrs. Savage of Boston, Greene of New Bedford, Wilder of Leominster, and Etheridge of Charlestown, Greenleaf of Bradford, Edwards of Southampton, and Hooker of Socienfield ware isjusted. Springfield were joined.] Massachusetts Banks.—The following statement

are derived from the the Abstract of Returns, receiv-ed at this department by the Secretary of the Com-monwealth, exhibiting the condition of the Banks it Massachusetta on the 10th Feb. The total number of Banks are 124:

of Banks are 124:

Due From The Banks. Capital Stock paid in, \$37,180,600

Bills in circulation of five dolls, and upwards, 1811s in circulation less than five dollars,

Net Profits on hand,
Balances due to other Banks,
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever,
due from the Banks, not bearing interest, 188

bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other Banks excepted,
Cash deposited bearing interest,
Total amount due from the Banks,
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS. Gold, Silver, and other coined metals in their Banking Houses,
Real Estate,

1,100,600 5 9,100,776 75 2,442,578 4,534,813 4 \$1,761,460 71 1,100,606 30 2,700,275 73 4,037,618 71

RESOURCE OF THE BANKS INCOME HOUSE, Real Estate, Bills of other Banks incorporated in this State, } Bills of other Banks incorporated elsewhere, § Balances due from other Banks, Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stocks and Funded Debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other Banks, Total amount of the Resources of the Banks, 52,799,967 88 62,343,844 16 Amount of stock held by females, trustee, at it is if guardians, \$3,634,011 95 2,652,616 67

588,045 17 2,255,554 30 692,519 17 Savings Institutions,
Executors and Administrators,

9,995,747 17 Warren Bridge.—The expenses of maintaining the Warren Bridge, during the past year, including

certain repairs epon the Boston avenue, amount to \$1620 48, of which the agent has received by old balance, warrant on the Treasury, and for rents, &c. the sum of \$700 31, leaving a balance due from the Commonwealth, of \$920,10. About \$200 bave been expended by the agent in repairing the Boston avenue to the bridge, which, in the opinion of the agent, ought to be paid by the city of Boston. The agent has been directed by the Governor to deliver the accept and accepted to the Attention Consent, to the Attention Consent, and to the count and vouchers to the Attorney General, to adjusted by him with the City Government, as in his judgment the equitable rights of the Commonwealth demand.

demand.

Brick Gallery under Charles River.—Mr. Eddy, the Engineer, has recently made an important communication to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city, concerning the introduction of soft water. Instead of bringing it "by pipes from a reservoir en Walnut Tree Hill, over the Mill Dam," as proposed by others, Mr. Eddy recommends that it should be brought through a pipe, by the shortest route, through Charlestown, under Charles River, in a small drift, or brick gallery, directly into the metropolis. In this way it is estimated that more than two miles of iron pipe and an expenditure of half a million of dollars and upwards will be saved to the inhabitants. Of six feet internal diameter, and one thousand feet in length, this "gallery" will be sufficient for two trains of water pipes of 22 inches diameter, a main gas pipe for lighting Charlestown from the Boston Gas Works, and leave ample space for workmen to pass through for the purpose of examining and repairing the pipes, &c. The cost of this drift is computed at between \$50,000 and \$66,000. The plan is spoken of as being perfectly feasible, and of simple construction.

[Boston Transcript.] Brick Gallery under Charles River .- Mr. Eddy

New Hampshire.—The election for Governor took Place on Tuesday last. The result, as far as known will be seen from the following totals, as given in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

1832.

Wilson. Hill. Clay. Jackson.

95 towns 14,453 12,985 10,758 11,730

Appalling Scene.—A boat with two men, attempting to cross the Missouri, at De Witt, in Carroll county, was upset by a sang, or the ice; the men got upon a snag. The Rev. Eli Guthrie, a Mr. Smith, upon a snag. The Rev. Eli Guthrie, a Mr. Smith, and a Mr. Barnes, attempted to rescue them by going with a skiff, with which they approached very near, when, from some cause the skiff was upset. Guthrie and Smith were instantly drowned, while Barnes, by dint of swimming and jumping from one cake of ice to another, reached shore. One perished from cold, as the same well-and the light specific products the same well-and the to another, reached shore. One perished from cold, on the snag. Wednesday, but his companion in this awful suffering kept alive, and was kept awake by the crowd on either shore, until Friday, when exhausted nature so far gave way that he fell asleep, and was swept from the snag, by the descending ice. He swam down the river, however, for nearly a mile, when, becoming pressed upon all sides by the ice, he cried out to the multitude on the shore that he must die—and sunk to rise no more!—Knoxville Reg.

Shocking.—A little girl, daughter of David Rick-ets of Baltimore, while standing near the kitchen stove, had her apron drawn into the draft door which took fire immediately. The child ran up stairs, screaming for her mother and elder sister, who sprung to meet her as soon as her cries were heard. The to meet her as soon as her cries were heard. The sister found her enveloped in a sheet of flame. Will great presence of mind she caught her and threw her apon the hearth rug, which, in a moment, she had wrapped all around her, extinguishing the fire almost instantaneously. But alas! it was too late. When her clothing was taken off, she was burnt to a crip from her knees to her head, and showed but few signs of life. The flame as it eddied under her little

sugns of life. The flame as it eddied ander her little arms while she ran for assistance, consumed the very flesh, which dropped away even before she died. She lingered about ten hours, when death kindly released her from suffering.

Shocking Calamity.—On the 15th vit. in Parmington, Michigan, the house of John Van Hoozer was burnt to the ground, and five of his children perished in the flames! The father escaped with much difficulty—the mother was absent on a visit to a neighbor. a neighbor.

zer Nickerson, of Swanville, Me. were totally consur ed by fire on Sunday night, in consequence of ho ashes placed in an out house. The large Paper Mill of Benton & Fuller, in Ben

nington Vt. was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of the 28th ult. Whole loss about \$8,000. The brick meetinghouse at Westmoreland N. H. was burnt on Saturday night last. The fire is sup-

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Boston Sabbath School Union, will be held at the Old South Chapel, on Monday Evening next, at 71-2 o'cl's, for devotional exercises, when it is hoped that the Parents of the Scholars, and all interested in Sabbath Schools will be present. In behalf of the Union,

AMOS G. BARTLETT, Sec'ry. Boston, March 14, 1838.

Dollars, to constitute him a Life Member of the Massachu setts Sabbath School Society.

Filchburg, March 3, 1838.

MARRIAGES.

In Brighton, Jonathan Winship, Enq. to Miss Mary Knight, laughter of the Interface Richard Frince, Esq. In Charlestown, N. H. Mr. T. Swan Weld, merchant, of this city, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Judge Sunner. In Cloucester, Mr. Daniel N. Dunzack, of Deuham, to Miss Bathsheba Norwood, of G.

naumenta Aurwood, of G.
At Reading, on the lat inst. by the Rev. Aaron Pickett,
Horace P. Wakefield, M. D. of Oakham, to Miss Abignil
Pratt, of Reading.
In Castine, Mr. Charles A. Stevens, to Miss Frances B. stine, Mr. Charles A. Stevens, to Miss Frances B.

In this city, John Haggins, Esq. formerly agent of the Bos-ion and Lowell Rail Road—Thomasine Pearce, daughter of Wm. W. Parrott, aged 22 years—Miss Ann E. Jenness, of Wm. W. Parrott, aged 22 years—Miss Alln E. Jenness, v. West Topsham, Vt. 19.
In Cambridgeport, Mr. Thomas A. Murdock, of Leominster, 87.—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Andrews, 47.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Abigail Tufts, 81, wife of Daniel Tufts, Esq.—In Roxbury, Mr. George Fellowes, 41.
At Jamaica Plains, Miss Sally, daughter of Mr. Philip Wentsenth 43.

torth, 43.
In Milton, of communition, Miss Sarah, daughter of Phines Davenport, 55.
In Natick, Feb. 25, Mr. Jonathan Rice, a revolutionary ensioner, aged 60 years and nine months. He has left seven aughters, eleven grandchildren and four great grandchildren o mourn his loss.—Printers in Maine and New-York will lease insert this death.

O moutre ms non-transcolor than the contract this death.

At Falmouth, March 5, Martha V. C. Hooker, youngest thid of Rev. Henry B. Hooker, 2 years.

At Chicopee Falis, Oct. 23, Charles Olivey, son of Dea. Olmand Marcha A. Edirigie, aged 5 years. Also, Nov. 23, and Marcha A. Edirigie, aged 5 years. Also, Nov. 23, and the contract of the contract

any shart flew twice, and twice my peace was slain. And twice, ere twice you moon had filled her horn.' In Methuen, Mrs. Mima Merrill, wife of E. C. Eme bis city, 32.

ins City, 52.

In Shrew-bury, Mr. Lewis Smith, 78.
In Strathan, N. H. Hon. Paine Wingate, 99. He was the oldest living graduate of Harvard University, and a Schator in the first Corgress.

Brighton Market -- Monday, March 12, 1838. From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 450 Sheep, and — Swine. About 0 Beef Cattle unuald.

of neer Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Bref Cattle—Dull. We quote extra 7 25; first quality 6 75 a \$7; second quality 6 25 a 6 75; third quality 6 25 a 6. 5 n \$6. Sheep.—We quote lots at 2 75, 3 50, \$4, and 4 17. Sherae—Lots were taken at 7 a 7 1-4 for Sows, and or Barrows: a very few were taken at retail at from

ice.
N.B.. The beautiful yoke of Cattle which were exhibited at frighten has Monday were fed by Mr. Sweetser, of Athol, fans, and were sold during the past week for \$10 per hunded, weighing \$700.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Limitations of Human Responsibility. By Francis Wayland, D. D.

Bush's Notes on Joshua and Judges.

A New Tribute to James Brainerd Taylor.

The Tourist in Europe, with hints on time, expenses, hotels, conveyances, passports, coins, &c.

The Story of Grace Harriet; the little sufferer, who died in New York, April, 1857.

Letters on the Equality of the Seves, and the Condition of Womens, addressed to Mary S. Parker. By Sarah M. Grimke. The Minister of Micklefield, being part V. of The "Stage Coach." Price S cents single. 8,505 per hund.

The Oriental Kev to the Sacred Scriptures.

For eals by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corabill. 16.

The Life Preserver.

IN PRESS, and will be published in a few days, by WHIP-PIE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornbill, No. 17 of The Tem-perance Tuter, estitled Twa Live Passawves.

"." The basis of this abort story is the melancholy werek of the steam-necket Home, Oct. 9th, 1837. The Appendix con-tains a letter from Capitals John Salter, one of the survivors,

BRADFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE First Summer Term of this Institution will commence April 25, and close July 17. The Second Term will commence Aug. 1, and close Oct. 23.
Tuition, including vocal music, \$6,60 per term, to be paid in advance. Latin and French at cost of teachers. Board,

in advance. Latin and French at cost of teachers.

\$2,00 per week, including wanhing. Lights a separate charge
BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Sectry of the Board.

Bentford March 16, 1838.

3w.

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies. Greenfield High School for Young Ladies.

Wile Summer Term will commence on the first Wednesday (3d) of May, to continue 22 weeks. A native french gentleman boaries in the family, and devotes himself wholly to the school. Pupils in the French department are stranged in several classes, and each class receives the several classes, and each class receives and instruction of the teacher an hour each day. For terms and other particulars see the Catalogue for the year, and the Outline, which will be forwarded to any applicant.

Greenfield, Mass. March 16, 1888. 3w.

3w.

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY, at Norton, Mass.

THE ensuing Summer Term, consisting of two Quarters of eleven weeks each, and separated by a short vacation, will commence on Wednesday, May 2. The Trustees are making special efforts to furnish the Institution with apparatus and other facilities for the improvement of the pupils. Miss E. R. Kvitorr, a Lady educated at Ipswich, and well qualified for the situation, will take charge of the School, assisted by competent Teachers. Instruction in vocal missic will be given, and to individuals who particularly desire it, in instrumental music.

nstrumental music.

TERINS.—Board, including washing and lights, \$1,75 per
week. Tuition, \$5,00 per quarter. Application for admision should be made immediately to the Secretary, and incase
of a failure, notice should be given as early as practicable.

LABAN M. WHEATON, Secty. Norton, March 16, 1838.

Forty Dollars a Year to Indigent Students preparing for the Ministry.

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This amount is appropriated at Monson Academy, (Monson Mass.) to those students who are not under the patronage of the American Education Society; and thirty dollars a year to those who are.

In this Academy a thorough course of Classical and English instruction is given by permanent and experienced teachers. The Summer Term will commence, on Wednesday the S2rd of May.

D. R. AUSTIN, Principal.

Monson, Mass. March 16, 1838.

6w.

TO TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.

THE Corporation of Fuller Academy, having recent erected a spacious and elegant building, (in the health and pleasant vilinge of West Newton, near the Boston at Worcester Rail Road, thirty minutes ride from Boston by to Cars.) propose to rent it for a term of years to some genit man of suitable qualifications, who intends to make teach a business, and will improve it for that purpose.

WILLIAM JACKSON, JOEL FULLER, ADOLPHUS SMITH, Newton, March 16, 1838. 4w—(*)

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Nature of the Subject; Individual Reponsibility; Persecutions on account of Religious Opinions, Propagation of Truth; Voluntary Associations; Ecclesiastical Associations; Official Responsibility; The Slavery Question. By Francis Wayland, D. D. Just published and for alle by JABCA 16.

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March 16.

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Edward Fisher, A. M. With Notes, by Rev. Thomas Burton, Minister of the Gospel, Ettrick. A new edition. dinister of the Gospel, Ettrick. A new edition.

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RROM Revelation, not from Reason or Nature; with an
Inquiry, whence cometh wisdom and understanding te
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TO EMIGRANTS -- Illinois in 1837.

TO EMIGRANTS--Illinois in 1837.

SEFTCII, descriptive of the situation, boundaries, ficer
and of the country, prominent districts, prairies, riversminerals, animale, agricultural productions, public lands, placef
internal imprevements, manufactures, &c. of the State;
of internal imprevements, manufactures, &c. of the State;
counties, cities, and principal towns in the State; together
with a letter on the Cultivation of the Prairies, by the Ho:
H. L. Ellsworth; to which are anneved, the Letters from a
Rambler in the West: with a new Map of the State, exhibiting its internal imprevements, counties, towns, &c.
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jacent parts. By J. M. Peck, A. M. of Bock Spring, Illins Becond Edition—thoroughly revised and corrected.

CONTENTS—General Figure of the Falley of the Mississi, —Boundaries, Divisions, Face of the Country, Soil and I ductions, Animals, Minerals, Financial Statistics, Canal Fu. Expenditures, Land Taxes, School Fund, Statistics, C. Revenues, Population at different Periods, Rivers, Inter-Improvements, Manufactures, Chies and Towns, Education of Contracter, Manuers and Pursuits of the People.—Cot and Sugar Planters, Farmers, Population of the Cities. large Towns, Frontier Class, Hunters and Trappers, Boating, Townships, Diagram of Surveys, Meridian and Lines, Townships, Diagram of a Township surveyed in Sections, Land Districts and Offices, Pre-emption Righthary Bounty Lands, Valuable Tracts of Country meeting Military Bounty Lands, Valuable Tracts of Country in Country in the Cities of Country in the Country of the Cities of Country in the Country in t

Climate.—Comparative View of the Climate with the Climate.—Comparative view of the Committee and Committee a

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NFANT LIBRARY, it 2 Parts, containing 24 books, of pages each, with several cuts. Price half a cent each book, viz.

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various passages of Scripture recited, which reprove this pratice.

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make it intelligible to little children.

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how a good Sunday School Boy conducts himself. 1st, duing the week; 2d, while on his way to school; 3d, while as
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good Sinday School Girl.** Story of Emmis, showing how
also school, and what are her daily habits.

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simple language, for very young children.

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wards their father—saud how a kind, failable father teaches his children.

wards their father—said how a kind, fathful father teaches his children.

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Mar. 16. WM. B. TAPPAN, AS't Am. S. S. Union.

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THAT spacious and beautiful Hall, 46 Washington street, lately occupied as an Episcopal Chapel, and by the til-Slavery Society. Also—the Rooms over No. 48 Wash-ton street, suitable for a Bookbinder, Inquire at Baker's action Room, in the same building. iv.—(*) March 16.

DEPOSITORY

Poetry.

From the Lady's Book for Murch. THE HEAVENLY REST. BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

Know ye the Earth on which ye trend, Is a pleasant garden, merrily spread
With fruits of the best, with earliest flowers,
Dimpled with dells and decked with bowers,—
That the saint, nigh to faint, may rest him there,
And the heart may part with its griefs in prayer;
And taste those draughts of the ravishing love
That flows in the bosoms of the blest above?

Know ye the Earth, so pleasant to day,
Will pass, with its fruits and flowers, away?
That its best and earliest show in their bloom
The blight of death, and decay of the tomb,—
And the light so bright to the dazzled eye,
Which gleams and streams on its morning sky,
Will fade as the cloud that twilight sees
Melt from the heavens with evening's breeze—
And the peace which the pilgrim sought to kee And the peace which the pilgrim sought to know He learns, in his sorrow, is not below?

Know ye there remaineth a Heavenly Rest For the weary one, and the care-opprest— That ye need not seek it on earth abroad, That ye need not seek it on earth abroad,
"Tis barren of bliss for the sons of God,—
That the saint will faint in its path of care,
And sigh and die, who rests him there;
That above, in bowers
Where the deathless flowers

Of holiness bloom, No blight of the tomb Can come, —where sparking rivers of bliss Murmur on, as the margins of beauty they kiss? From the Christian Keepsake, for 1838.

A PARENT'S PRAYER.

A FARENT'S FRATER.

BY REV. L. WITHISTOTON

Bere in thy presence, gracious God, it kneel,
And while the tears of graitinds I weep,
Would gour the prayer which graitinds inust feel,
Parental love! O set thy holy seal
On those soft hearts; which thou to me has sent,
Repel temptation, quard their better weal,
Be thy pure spirit to their frailty lent,
and lead toom in the path, their infant Saviour went.
I ask not for them eminence or wealther.

And lead focus in the path, their fainst Farkour wer I ask not for them emisence or wealth—
For these in Wisdom's view, are trifting toys,
But occupation, competence and beaith,
Thy leve, thy presence, and the leating loys.
That flow therefrom, the passion which cumpleys
The breasts of holy men, and thus to be
From all that taints, or darkens, or destroys,
The strength of principle forever free,
This is the better boon, O God, I ask of thes.
This world I know is but a narrow bridge,
And treacherous waters roar and foam below,
With feeble feet we walk the wooden ridge
Which creaks, and shakes beneath us as we go;
Some fail by accident, and thousands throw
Thirt bodies heading in the hungry stream,
Some sink by secret means, and never know
The hand which stuck them from their transient.
The hand which stuck them from their transient.
Till wisdom wakes in death, and in despair they a
If these soft feet, which now these feathers press.

If these soft feet, which now these feathers press, Are doomed the paths of rain soon to tread,— If vice conceled in her unspotted direct.— Is soon to turn to her polluted bed,— If thy foresceing eye discernest a thread Of sable guilt, impelling on their doom, O spare them not—in mercy strike them dead, Prapare for them an early welcome tomb, for for eternal blight, let my faise blossoms bloom. But if some needy late, before them, as for the forest part of the second property o

But if some useful path before them its,
Where they may walk obedient to thy laws,
Though never backing in ambition's eye,
And pampered never with the world's applause,
Active, yet humble, virtuous too, the cause
Of virtue in the dwellings where they dwell,
Still f-llowing where thy perfect Spirit draws,
Releasing others from the bands of heil,—
I this be life, then let them longer live, 'tis well.
And teach me, Power Surgeone in their second this be life, then let them longer live, 'tis well.
And teach me, Power Supreme, in their green days,
With meckest skill, thy lessons to impart;—
To shun the harlot, and to show the mass.
Through which her honeyed accents reach the heart,
Help them to tearn without the bitter smart.
Of bad experience, vices to decline,
From treachery, falsebood, knavery may they start.
As from a hidden stake, from women, wine,
From all the guilty pangs with which such scenes combit
How soft they sleen, what innocent remose.

From all the guilty pangs with which such scenes com
How soft they sleep, what innucent repose
Rests on their syelids, from older sorrows free,
Sweet babe the curtain I would not unclose,
Which wraps the future, from your uninds, and me,
But, heavenly Father, teaving them with Thee,—
Whicher on high or low many be their low.
Or early death, or life await them,—be
Their Guardian, Saviour, Guide, and bless the spot
Where they shall live or die, till death, forsake them i

Where they shall live or die, till death, forsake them not Though Persecution's arches o'er them spread, Or sickness undermite consuming slow, Though they should lead the life their Saviour led, and his deep poverty be droomed to know, and the deep poverty be droomed to know, I give them up to thee,—they set them go, And I toolt deal the swiftest winds to blow, To bear them from me, to the Pole, or Lime; In distant lands to plant the Gospel's bleeding shrine. Why me as seroll, these heavens shall pass away, Whiso the cold grave shall offer up his trust. When seas shall burn, and the last, dreadful day. Restores the spirit to its scattered dust. Then, thou most merciful, as well as just, Let not my see, when elements are to seed in wild confusion, see that darkest, worst of painted sights, that ever parent crossed.—

f painful sights, that ever parent crossed .--r my sad, earnest prayer, and let not mine be lost

Discussion.

WORCESTER CONVENTION.

WORCESTER CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to make a few remarks in reply to Pacificus, in your last paper, who discusses the expediency of clerical conventions, on the subject of slavery. Although he professes to speak of the subject generally, yet he takes the convention recently holden at Worcester, as example, and reasons from that entirely. As he is pleased to admit, that it originated with good men, and from good motives, so I am cheerful to concede that his labors proceed from, at least, as pure a good motives, so I am cheering to concern his labors proceed from, at least, as pure a source. But as he has made statements which correct, and in my view highly injurious, he must bear with me, while I attempt to put him right, and to disabuse the public. I shall comprise my remarks under several par-ticulars.

culars,
1. I object to the representation which Pa-1. I object to the representation which Pacificus gives of the general character of the meeting, as not consistent with candor or truth. Whether he intended it or not, taking him as their guide, the public would understand, that during the whole time, the conduct of the convention was disorderly, uncourteous and disgraceful. He intended to give such a coloring to it, as to fasten a stigma on his brethren, and create such a prejudice in others, that they would never think of having another convention of ministers, on the subject of slavery. "The convention came together, and spent two days in discussions sufficiently spiced for clergymen, and kept the community in a ferment, and furnished newspaper editors a fine business in reporting and commenting, for six weeks. And then they adjourned to take breath and prepare for another conflict." One would be led to imagine from this, and another article on the same idea, that all was boisterous and unchristian; that the strength of the ministers was expended in personalities. bosterous but the ministers was expended in personalities. Whereas the whole proceedings, which are now before the public, with small exceptions, will not justify the representations of Pacificus;

will not justify the representations of Pacificus; but tell quite a different story.

We have also the testimony of Viator, between whom and Pacificus there is, if I mistake not, some acquaintance, and who was present during those two days spent in the manner here described, that with one or two

clerical caucus. This is not original. It is only an endorsement on the back of the protest of the minority. I ask then, what political party is to be benefited, and what to be injured? The Whigs or the Tories, as the disputers of this world are pleased to call each other? Or is there a new political sect arising in Worcester county, to be headed by "all the ministers of the gospel" there?

ters of the gospel" there?

A caucus! Suppose all parties should be invited to meet at Brinley Hall for the purpose of endeavoring to agree on measures proper to be pursued at the next election; would such a meeting be a caucus? A wonderful clerical caucus, interfering with politics, consisting of "all the ministers in the county," to express their sentiments on slavery!

"all the ministers in the county," to express their sentiments on slavery!

3. But it is said by Pacificus, that the majority of the convention, were only a minority of the whole number of ministers in the county, and therefore injury is done to the whole, by issuing a declaration, which they would not have sanctioned had they been present. It can be no injury to these who were absent, inasmuch as the convention affects to be no larger than it appears by a count of names. But the main point assumed by Pacificus can be more accurately decided by figures than by declarations.

The three denominations of ministers in the county of Worcester, from which the conven-

ounty of Worcester, from which the convention was gathered, it is believed, do not number 120. Now taking the two meetings, there were in convention 99 ministers. At the first meeting they all agreed in the declarations made respecting slavery; which substantially contain all the doctrines of the final declaration. contain all the doctrines of the final declaration. In the county there are 54 towns, 45 of which were represented by one or more ministers. Some of the towns are not supplied with ministers. Now, making due allowance for the want of health, and necessary engagements, and distance, who must not concede that there was an attendance which indicated a terry general interest. The majority cannot be reckoued less than 75, coming from 45 towns; while the minority are found in 7 towns; 6 of them in one, and 3 of the 14 officiate in the same pulpit. I ask then, whether the majority of the ministers in the county of Worcester, of the ministers in the county of Worcester, are injured by the doings at Worcester; because there would have been or could have been, a different result, had they all been pre-

sent?
As to the opinions of Pacificus with respect to the utility and expediency of clerical conventions for the purposes stated, he certainly has a right to them. Others also have an

As to considering the convention at Worcester "a total failure," or "a sad example," I hope and expect to see that example follow-ed by the clergy throughout New England, if not in conventions, yet in appropriate meetings, and with most happy results. VERITAS.

CLERICAL CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Editor,—In a former communication on this subject, I omitted, for fear of making my article too long, some very material points.

And one of these has been touched upon by
"Inquirer," in the Recorder of Feb. 23. That is, that resolutions given out by ministers, as-sembled in Presbyteries, Associations and Con-ferences, and the like, furnish examples to justify such combined action, as is had in such clerical conventions as the late one in Worcester. To me, there appears to be a radical difference in the two cases. In the one case we have an assembly of pastors, or pastors and delegates, deliberating, and either legislating, or advising mainly to govern the conduct of their own churches. In passing resolutions on any great moral subject, they are understood us acting upon the churches, who compose the body represented by them. If in this capacity, they express opinions in favor of colonization or anti-slavery, they are acting in their appro-priate sphere, as much as if they expressed them in their own pulpits. And none can ob-ject to using their influence as elergymen here, because in bodies constituted according to the because in hodies constituted according to the usages of their respective churches, that influ-ence is as properly used as it is in one's own par-ish. But in the clerical conventions in question the case is different. They are composed of min-isters of all and no religious creeds; one half, perhaps, not recognized by the other half as entitled to the name of Christian; and having views so conflicting, that many would protest against the opinions of one part, coming to act among his own people. The only bond of among his own people. The only bond of union in such conventions is, that all wear the name, and wield the influence of clergymen. And the leading motive for their combining seems to be, to have it go abroad, that so many wielding a clerical influence, sustained such and such resolutions. The purpose of this convention then looks abroad. It is not to elicit light, to guide the action of the churches, under the pastoral care of the members of the convention. Few of the Orthodox members of the Worcester convention, would have sought the Worcester convention, would have sought the aid of the Unitarians and Universalists, for such a purpose. Nor would the Unitarians have called in the help of the Orthodox, to instruct their churches. The basis of the combination then is, a presumption that men differ-ing so much in relation to almost every thing ing so much in relation to almost edge, might agree in a resolution touching sla-else, might agree in a resolution touching sla-very, which might go abroad and work on the very, of the community. So much for the difference between promiscuous clerical conventions, and the meetings of ecclesiastical bodies. In one case, ministers legislate or advise for their own people; in the other, they combine to give their influence as clergymen, to some party or for some foreign action. If resolu-tions of ecclesiastical bodies have an influence

tions of ecclesiastical bodies have an influence out of their own sphere, it should not be of their seeking, and not their direct intention.

But what harm, you will ask, is there in this clerical influence going abroad, in ministers expressing opinions, designed to move the great mass of the community to action on a particular subject. There is no harm if they do it as other citizens do. They are entitled to the same influence on all subjects of public interest, as other citizens; to the influence of interest, as other citizens; to the influence of personal character; of talents exerted by the tongue or pen; of suffrage and the like. But the influence of their office they may not use, out of the sphere appointed for that office. Their being at once citizens and ministers, does not entitle them to wield what influence their office as ministers gives them to control their office as ministers gives them, to control questions in which the public interests of other citizens are involved. As a citizen I have a right to vote with other citizens, but as a minister I have not a right, to collect those a minister I have not a right, to collect those individuals who confide in me because of my uninisterial relation to them, and exert the sway which their confidence in me, gives me over their opinions, touching the election of this or that individual to office. And if I had such a right, the attempt to use it would bring me into such conflict with political men, as would soon prostrate my ministerial character and influence.

present during those two days spent in the manner here described, that with one or two exceptions, he tells us there was due courtesy and decorum in the convention. To render the proceedings of the convention still more odious, it is added, "That at the adjourned meeting they spent another day in spirited debate, and then the majority put an end to the business by the previous question." One might suppose that after so much complaint, that the convention should have spent three days in such unprofitable debate, Pacificus would not account it a sin that the majority should put a stop to the proceedings, even by the previous question. But I would assure Pacificus, and all the world besides, that the previous question was neither put nor moved.—

The convention came to a close by voting at what time they would adjourn.

2. Another objection to the statement of Pacificus is, that he represents the convention at Worcester as a political manceuvre among the ministers of the county. He even styles it a

the ministry, comes in conflict with so many

the ministry, comes in conflict with so many bad passions of men, that they will be ready to follow up, to the utmost, any advantage given by our pushing the clerical influence beyond its sphere.

On the subject of combinations, for originating and wielding public opinion, on great moral questions, (without reference to clerical action) I think we have yet something to learn. To me it anywars that there is constrained. action) I think we have yet something to early
To me it appears that there is something
wrong in some of our received principles of
action. The temperance enterprize, has advanced nobly, either by means of the principle action. The temperance enterprize, has advanced nobly, either by means of the principle of associated action on public opinion, or in spite of it. And few evils compared with the good, have resulted in the progress of that work. But other enterprizes adopting the same general principle of action, are leaving in their train, results of immense mischief. Whether the principle is sound or not, this appears plain, that a combination of men of all characters, good and bad, for carrying public opinion to some specific result, must be controlled by a few minds. Men do not move in masses, without some guiding spirits. And as long as these organizations are led by men of right spirit, all may be well. But men of bad spirit and sinister ends, are very apt to come uppermost, when there is any large influence to be wielded, and where there are strong incitements to ambition. And when such men citements to ambition. And when such men sit at the helm, and control the mighty mass for their own ends, we have our army of re-formers, converted to hordes of Goths and Vandals, laying waste the most precious interests of society.

To show the mischiefs that might resul

To show the mischiels that might result from the principle of organized action upon and through public opinion, take a supposable case. Suppose the present anti-slavery organizations, while pursuing with great earnestness their professed objects, should gradually come under the control of a few shrewd and politic infules. Stanose, that there men of infules infidels. Suppose that three men of infidel character, should by some means get complete ascendency in the organizations, so as by skillful management to control the action of the mass; so that they have only to publish opinions and find them echoed from Dan to Beershebe, so that no no soughly have credit as so that no ene could have credit as a good anti-slavery man, without sustaining their opinions and measures in all minute particulars, so that the general feeling should be, that "these men have done such service to the cause, that we cannot do without them; and though we regret their principles and conduct in some particulars we must be silent. and though we regret their principles and conduct in some particulars, we must be silent; we must not speak out for fear of injuring the great and good cause which has in a manner become identified with them. And suppose that after they had worked their way to such an ascendency, they should turn their forces into another warfare. Suppose that under pretence that the ministry and the Sabbath, and other Christian institutions stood in the way of emancipating the world from all bondage; they should level the artillery of the public opinion, forged under their auspices against dage; they should level the artillery of the public opinion, forged under their auspices against these institutions. And having carried these points, suppose they should turn the spirit of enthusiasm infused into the public mind against the Bible itself. Who can calculate the mischiefs that would ensue! Yet these suppositions might very easily be made realities. There is nothing in the principles or spirit of the anti-slavery organizations that repels the co-operation or ascendency of infidels.

It appears to me, therefore, wrong to form associations of promiscuous and heterogeneous characters and views, for the sake of concentrating a public sentiment against a specific

trating a public sentiment against a specific sin. I see no model for such organizations in the Scriptures. But I see great dangers at-tending the extended use of such associations. Whether the temperance enterprize might not have been better carried on without this mode of action, I am not prepared to say. The objections which I have to this kind of organizations, however, do not lie against societies which exist for the purpose of collecting funds for the spread of the gospel, as might be easily shown, would the space permit. In conclusion, I am free to confess, that I have yet much however, do not lie against societies to learn respecting this subject. And I think that experience is destined to teach the Christian community, that in regard to essential particulars, they have got upon the wrong track. Pacificus.

Miscellany.

A BAD HUSBAND CURED.

An elderly man in my district, says a trac siter, had for many years been very intemerate, the consequences of which were strikingy apparent in the remnants and rags which occupied the place of wardrobe and furniture, in the miserable garret where I often visited his heart broken wife. Abuse and neglect were the only soluce she received from him who would have loved and cherished her, but for our ruinous and wicked license system, that bribe of anguish, tears and blood, visit about five months since, I found the hus-band at home and sober. Now, thought I, is my time, if ever. I urged, entreated, and at last obtained his signature to the temperance pledge; and he felt that he had gained a victory. I frequently called to converse and pray with him. He soon expressed a desire to attend church, from which he was prevented by the want of decent apparel. He was supplied, and was seen going to the house of God with his companion. He is hopefully converted; has erected the family altar; is propounded for church membership; and expects soon to sit down at the table of his Lord, with his joyful and happy wife. and happy wife .- N. Y. Obs.

TOM, THE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

At the close of the year 1936, says a tract visiter in New York, white a boy was sweep-ing my chimney, I conversed with his master. Ascertaining he had no Bible, and had never read one, I gave him one, on condition that he

read one, I gave him one, on condition that he would read a portion every day. He received it with gratitude, and departed.

During the last month, I again had occasion to call in a sweep. The moment he entered, he exclaimed, "Oh, madaun, how glad I am to see you!" This salutation surprised me. "Don't you remember," said he, "the Bible you gave me a long time ago, and the promise I made? I kept my promise, I was convinced that I was a sinner, and the Lord has converted my soul. My wife, seeing the change in me, thought this religion worth possessing—attendthought this religion worth possessing—attended church with me—is converted—and now both of us have united with the same church. Oh, how I have tried to find you, to tell you! Bless the Lord for that Bible, and may you be

rewarded a nonred fold."

Since that time, three more sweeps have applied for Bibles. I told one man I had not a Bible, butcould give him a Testament. "Well," said he, " if that will tell me about Jesus, that will do. I want to be like Tom. Before he got the Bible, he would swear, get drunk, beat his wife. and the very thing that is had. Now his wife, and do every thing that is had. Now Tom prays for us, goes to church, loves every body, and is a good man; and I want to be like him."—Ib.

UNIVERSALISTS RECLAIMED.

It is very unpleasant to lose a convert. O It is very unpleasant to lose a convert. Of course, Universalists are quite unwilling to admit that any of their number are ever reclaimed to a belief in perpetual punishment. It is commonly denied that such ever were Universalists. We have had frequent occasions of welcoming such converts. Many such have been recently brought to see their error. A few evenings since, a young man, who offered himself to the church, assured us that for seven years he had constantly attended the preaching of one of their popular ministers in this city, and regarded himself as a member of his con-

gregation. When asked, "Have you now any doubts of the eternity of future punishments?" he replied, unhesitatingly, "Not any." "Have you no fears of returning to your former delusion?" The emphatic answer was, "I had rather die to night?" What a comfortable doctrine it must be! We could relate many more such cases.—N. Y. Evangelist.

A COALITION.

A COALITION.

Universalism and modern infidelity are twin sisters. They mutually support each other. We ventured the remark, a short time since, before a large company of infidels, that they had a strong affinity for Universalists—that they were quite contented with any kind of praching, that denied a future retribution—and that the fact that the Bible taught this doctrine, was their chief reason for casting it away. We were acquainted with the fact, that the infidels of our neighborhood often frequented and patronized the preaching of a Universalist minister. One of the chief speakers at Tammany Hall being present, at the close of our discourse, in personal conversaclose of our discourse, in personal conversa-tion, remarked, that what we had said of Uni-versalism was all true. He added, "They often find fault with us for being infidels. But why," I tell them, "find fault with us? You've no hell to put us in."—Ib.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Can nothing be done for their conversion? We all believe that they are far from right-cousness, and ignorant of the way of salvation. Controversy will not save them. Bitter invective does but exasperate them. Nothing but kindness, patient, unremitted kindness, will save them. Tract visiters, if wis warn. Tract visiters, if wise, warn save them. Tract visiters, if wise, warm-hearted, kind and faithful, can do much to open their eyes, and lead them to the only Me-diator. We need missionaries who shall make it their great business to labor among the Catholics; who will address them as fellow-sinners; find the way to their hearts; make appeals to their consciences; gather them together on the Sabbath, and instruct them in the knowledge of Christ. Can this be done, or something like it? or must we be content to let them perish?—16.

A vessel load of coal, from Philadelphia, was lately landed at the Worcester Rail Road Wharf, in Boston, and in ten hours after the vessel had been reported at the Custom House, the whole cargo was carried on the Rail Road, to the door of the pur-

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

**HE Summer Term will commence on Wednesday, May 29, and cleve on Tuesday, Sept. 16, embracing a period of sixteen weeks. It is requested that, as far as practicable, applications should be made before the 10th of April; and that letters on this subject, should be addressed to Miss Z. P.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence April 17, and centinus

11 weeks, followed by a vacation of one week. The
Summer Term will commence July 9th, and continue 12
weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English Education, with the Latin and
French Languages, Musle and Drawing. The Subscriber will
continue in charge of this Institution, and will shoo have supervision of the Bourding House connected with it, in which
a watchful care will be exercised, and affectionate attention
given to all his pupils. Experienced teachers will give instruction in the various departments.

TERMS.—For Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c.,
\$2,00 per week. For Tuition, \$6,00 per quarter. French
and Latin, \$9,00 each additional. Music and use of Piano,
\$10,00. Drawing, \$3,00 per quarter.

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

REERBERCE.—The several Ciergymen, Hon. Wm. Jackson,
and Mr. Marshall S. Rice, Newton—Messrs. Thomas A. Davis, Dea. Eliphalet Kimball, Boston.

Newton, March 9, 1658. 6w.—(*)

TEACHERS' SEMINARY, Andover, Mass.

Andover, Mass.

This Seminary has been in operation six years. There have been, at different times, from one hundred to one hundred of fifty pupils. From fifty to one hundred of them have, at times, during the winter, been engaged in teaching Connected with the Seminary is a Primary departmen

Connected with the Seminary is a Frimary department, ander a separate teacher, in which lads are thoroughly taught he elementary branches of an English education.

There is also a General Department, in which Young Geneauen are prepared for the various kinds of active business. But the great edject of this Seminary is to furnish thoroughly the seminary is to furnish thoroughly the seminary in the property of the seminary is to furnish the end of the seminary in the important employed to these who are preparing for this important employed.

paid to those who are preparing for this important employ-ment.

The course of instruction, in addition to the elementary branches of an English Education, including Rending, Wri-ting, Spelling, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, embraces Algebra, Geometry, and the Miked Matte-matical Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geolo-gue and Charles, Control, Mental and Moral Philoso-phy, Political Economy, and the various other branches sub-stantially, with the exception of Ancient Languages, which assured the exception of Ancient Classics can be assured to the control of the Classics and Successful Department in Phillips Academy, Instruction will also be given, if desired, with special regard to a supplied the control of the Classics and Civil Engineering, and also in the French Languages of study, will be a supplied the control.

to Navigation and Civil Engineering, and also in the French language.

The course of study will be extended through three years, and fartiser when desired. The next term will commence on the third Wednesday in April, and will continue sixteen weeks. The tuition in the ordinary branches is \$92 a year; and board may be had in Commons, including room rent, for about one dollar and twenty-five cents a week.

The Officers of the Seminary are, the Rev. Lyman Coleman, Principal, and Feacher of Mestal and Moral Philosophy; Mr. Solomon Studdard, Fracher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Mr. Alomo Gray, Teacher of Chemistry and Natural History; and Mr. Wm. H. Wells, Teacher of the Primary Department; and Mr. Dennis Powers, Teacher of Sacred Music.

All communications may be addressed to the Principal of the Seminary. JUSTIN EDWARDS, Committee of the

nications may be addressed to the Principal of JUSTIN EDWARDS, Committee of the SAM'L FARRAR, Trustees.

Chester English Boarding School, in Chester, N. H. about forty-five miles from Bos-ton, Mass. THE Spring and Summer Term will commence March 29, and continue till shout the middle of July.

MHE Spring and Summer Term will commence March 29, and continue till about the middle of July.

TERMS.—Tuition, \$4,00 pr. 12 weeks. Board, including wood, lights, washing, and mail repairs on clothes, \$2,00 per week. Board, including wood, lights, washing, and mail repairs on clothes, \$2,00 per week. Board, including the state of the state o

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

THE Spring Tesm of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 7th of March next. Competent teachers re engaged for the Primary. Classical and Female departments. Tuition, from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Hoard, from \$1.33 to \$1.75.

No pupil received for a less time than half the term.

By order of the Trustees.

March 2. 3w. GEORGE COOK, Principal.

ENGLISH ROARDING SCHOOL.

The Spring Term in this School will commence on the 19th of March. There will be no vacations during the Summer, and pupils may be received at any time. Charges for board, tuition, washing, &c. \$100 per year, \$25 per term of 12 weeks, or \$2,1 per week for a shorter time.

Berlin, March 2, 1892.

6w. cew (*)

WARREN ACADEMY, WORLDN.

THE Spring Term at this Institution will begin, Monday, March 12. Tuition, \$4,00 per quarter, payable in advance. No scholar will be received for less than a quarter, nor any deduction made, except in case of sickness. References:—Rev. Dr. Fay, and G. W. Warren, Eaq., Charlestown—Rev. A. Pickett, Reading—Rev. J. Bennett, and Dr. B. Cutter, Woburn. A. K. HATHAWAY, Woburn, Feb. 23, 1838.

THIRD EDITION OF The Stage Coach. Just Published by DAMBELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

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"A very attractive volume of incidents and reflections, humorous, moral and instructive, impressing, in a variety of forms, practical lessons of temperance. It cannot be too universally read."—Doily Advocade.

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[A new edition of 1800 copies has been called for every month since it was first published.]

THE YOUNG WIFE; or, Duties of Woman in the Marnished by a beautiful steel Frontispiece and Vignette. By Wm. A. Alcott, Author of the Young Mother, House I Live in, and Young Man's Guide, and Editor of the Library of Health.

Opinions or rate Press.

The following are a very few of the numerous highly commendatory notices of the show work, which have recently appeared in respectable periodical prints in various parts of the country:

"This is one of the best practical treatises of the day; correct and thorough in its teachings—familiar and forcible in its reasonings and illustrations, as well as excellent in its intent and object, on every point of domestic economy and good departs those who are oung wife (and many old once too, as those who are oung wife (and many old once too, as those who are oung wife (and many old once too, as those who are oung wife (and many old once too, as those who are oung wife (and many old once too, as those who are oung wife (and many old once too, the city of Boston, and trust that another edition will not supply the demand of this city alone. A hundred thousand copies would not suffice for the whole country, if all who need its instructions were prepared to receive them. The requirements of economy, industry, temperance, healthfulness, purity, &c. &c., and all domestic virtues, are here most clearly set forth and cogenity enforced. May they be as faithfully studied and heeded:"—New Yorker.

"It is replete with good common sense, sound reasoning, scriptural testimony, and felicitous illustration from all sources. Our advice to every young wife, and to all elder wives, who are willing to improve themselves and their families, is, to procure this book, and read it; and read it again and good, and would heartily commend it. As a present, it is the most fitting one that can be made to a lady—whether married or single, in t

A Practical Discourse on God's Sovereignty WITH other Material Points derived thence: viz, of the Righteousness of God, of Election, of Redemption, of Effectual Calling, of Perseverance. By Elisha Coles: 426 Edition. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

Guide to Prayer.

Gillae to Frayer.

PY Isaac Watts, D. D. Chapter I. The different parts of prayer. 2. The gift of prayer. 3. On the grace of prayer. 4. On the spirit of prayer. 5. A persuasive to learn to pray. With extracts from Heary, Eickersteth, &c. on prayer. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhall.

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NEW TOWN OFFICER:

BY Goodwin; adapted to the Revised Statutes—by Benjamin F. Thomas, Counsellor at Law, Worcester, Price one dollar. Extract from the preface—The alterations made by the present editor will be readily seen by comparing this with the former editions of the manual. The whole work has been remoddled and revised. Several new titles have been added. To increase the facility of reference, the chapters have been distributed into sectious, and tables of contents prepared and prefixed to cach. Also, LTB Massachusetts Register, and United States Calender for 1888. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

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ollivan.

Specimens of Foreign Literature, Causin, Jouffroy, B. Con-tant. Philosophical Miscellanies, 2 vols; translated by Geo-ipley. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washing-m street.

BUST PUBLISHED by GOULD, KENDALL & LINP COLN—The Limitations of Human Responsibility. By Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University. CONTENTS.—I. Nature of the Subject—2. Individual Responsibility.—3. Persecution on account of Religious Opinions —4. Propagation of Truth—5. Voluntary Associations—6. Ecclesiastical Associations—7. Official Responsibility—8. The Slavery Question.

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The author remarks in his preface, that it is really a melancholy thing to see a young gentleman of shining parts, and a awest disposition, who has gone through the common course of academical studies, come out into the world under the absolute awarement of his mession and his prefutices; which west imposed to some of the through the contained course of academical studies, one of the through the world under the abstance of the passions and his prejudies; which have increased with his learning, and which, when he comes to be better as the learning, and which, when he comes to be the second of the period, is never able to conquer as long as all the learning and of that sasistance which he ought to have received in his education. Printed and published by JAMES LORING, No. 152 Washington street.

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES

O' Emerson's Watta on the Improvement of the Mind, have been sold in a few years. Printed and published by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington atrect.

It has been recommended in Dr. Ely's Philadelphian, Hartford Secretary, Portland Mirror and Episcopal Watchman. The Editor of the Annals of Education thus notices Emerson's Watts on the Mind—"Tone of the best guides to self-education ever published; prepared for the use of schools, by an able and experienced teacher. We need not say mure. We wish it an extensive circulation."

wish it an extensive circulation."

A cerrespondent in the Boston Christian Watchwan, noticing Emerson's Watts on the Mind, remarks:—"If Franklin said that he who would attain to a good English style, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison, ought it not to be, said that whoever would possess a well balanced mind and good habits of thought, must give his days and his nights to Watts en the Mind."

March 2.

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THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the scribers, under the Firm of Leavity, Lord 4 Co. this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business in future be conducted by William Robinson, who wite the affairs of the late Firm.

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ton," a mineral which resists heat more effectively any other known subscance. They have been eight free in many instances, and in no case have been ed. In the great fire in New York City, on the fed.

1835, one of them wared the books and papers of Minbhard & Casey, marchanter it was the only Mosara. Yeatman, Woods & Co. banker, of National Mesara. Yeatman, Woods & Co. banker, of National Mississippi River.

On the 2d Jans. 1838, an Aslessos Safe was sure by a cord of dry wood, in State street, Boston, and ed in the flames until the wood was community tests, consisting of books and papers, were then to unsinjured. This Safe may be seen by calting a significant of the safe for the flame of the safe for the safe flame of th

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give using that their Capital Stock is THREE GUNDAL THOUSAND DOLLARS, and invested according to its and that they continue to make insurance on Marine Risks, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on its one risk. They also insure against.

Marine Risks, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on at one risk. They also insure against one risk. They also insure against one buildings, Merchandise, and other property, and on Fair rise; but on the inter not exceeding Fifteen Thousand Infare on any one Factory Building and Centents.

Office, No. 44, State street, Buston, FRANCIS WELCH, President.

WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary. 12w. Sept. 11, 1827.

No. 12..

Caus

(We are quita among the profess hopes that no more to us of that kind of justice that he sha Wa therefore yield t Campaign, if there sh in the "Advocate of TO THE REV. Previden

Dear and Resmuch, when I say
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Calumet, perhaps If I had room, I c for the mistake question we are nd indeed throung the charges o mke never wa pose; and if he to do with m the hands of [a by one who think in many respects l use your own substituting only word prejudice. and my mind was by clergymen of tist orders. I co orders. I co high groun right, whether cos against that de roject a truth cle That is my comp by it, through evin my faith on the f men. To my 3. Concerning

I stand corrected 4. It is curiou tion, of our princism, and then w gle inch to meet iples would with such a ma governments. violence, ar should call out the the "pirates" and of, we should no ouffers wicked me her wicked mer wers that he ar they are executed magistrate. Our earth." If the obeying God rath sist him; except h world will smile w strange. We exp it. Your principle That those who

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we will oblige it t
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have over the pre-columns in which perhaps, allowed en the leading, or land.—[A mista You would have

only temporal mot could have us ad wribing the horro y talking of the n a minister o